



# Tuscania Torpedoed and Sunk. 1079 U. S. Troops Missing

## From Torpedoed Ship in North Channel. 1100 Saved.

### PERSONAL NOTES MENTIONED IN BRIEF

#### Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

#### IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat  
About Your Friends and Neigh-  
bors—Here and There.

Harold Hammer of New Paris, was  
here Friday.

S. F. Diehl of Beegleton, was in  
town Saturday.

Maine Ake of Osterburg, was in  
town Tuesday.

P. W. VanHorn of Cumberland,  
came over Tuesday.

George Shiry and wife of Bard,  
were in town Friday.

Top Browning of Chaneyville, was  
in Bedford Sunday.

J. C. Manges, of Alum Bank, was a  
Bedford visitor Saturday.

Mr. Kenneth Shaffer of Loysburg,  
was in town this week.

William Brice, Jr., spent several  
days this week in Pittsburgh.

W. F. Fauple of Mann's Choice,  
was here Monday for his health.

Mr. J. M. Horne, of Cessna, was  
in Bedford on Ground Hog day.

Grover Imier of Woodbury, braved  
the storm to Bedford Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hull of New  
Paris were in Bedford Saturday.

Mrs. Albert E. Ryan is visiting re-  
latives and friends in Johnstown.

Mr. George Hillegass of Buffalo  
Mills was in Bedford Wednesday.

DeWarren Reynolds, Jr., is im-  
proving at the hospital in Baltimore.

C. O. Wertz, of South Bedford  
township came in to see us last week.

Annie and Pauline Horne of New  
Paris were pleasant Bedford visitors  
Saturday.

D. F. Means of Black Valley, was  
in town Saturday also Lawrence Darr  
of Cessna.

Miss Bessie Howard of Everett is  
visiting at the home of Mrs. Victor  
Barkman.

W. D. Koontz of Lutzville, Rt. 1,  
was in town looking for the ground-  
hog Saturday.

Forest L. Bittner, of New Buena  
Vista, the blue grass region was in  
Bedford Tuesday.

Roger Williams, wife and son and  
Miss Grace Miller of Rainsburg, were  
in Bedford Friday.

John Shriner, Herman Pepple and  
D. S. Kegarise of Woodbury, were in  
Bedford Monday.

Miss Mae Diehl of Meyersdale, Pa.,  
is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. F.  
Brightbill this week.

Russell Barefoot of Buffalo, N. Y.,  
is spending some time with his moth-  
er on West Pitt St.

Mr. V. Blair Shaffer, of Schells-  
burg, was in Bedford this week set-  
tling up accounts in his father's es-  
tate.

Mrs. Joseph Shuck returned Thurs-  
day from Camp Hancock, Georgia,  
where she visited her soldier hus-  
band and reports him well and  
hearty.

Rene H. Eicholtz of Pittsburgh,  
spent from Saturday until Monday  
with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo.  
C. Eicholtz of this place.

#### ALL CONNELLSVILLE TEACHERS GET RAISE

At a meeting of the school board  
Monday morning the salaries of all  
teachers in the Conneltsville school  
district, both high school and the  
grades, were increased \$10 a month.  
The increase is effective immediately.

#### BEDFORD FAIR DIRECTORS

The stockholders of the Bedford  
County Agricultural Association met  
in the Court House Tuesday and  
elected the following directors for the  
ensuing year:

Dr. S. F. Statler, M. L. Peck, Jo.  
W. Tate, Wm. Brice, Jr., A. L. Little,  
R. L. Fyan, R. A. Stiver, A. W. Fleit-  
cher, A. C. Blackburn and Fred A.  
Metzger. Saturday night the direc-  
tors will meet to form an organiza-  
tion.

#### Bring Three Jitneys (15 cents) and get a Good Lunch.

The Ever Ready Circle of the Lu-  
theran Church will serve in the Lu-  
theran Room on the evening of Febru-  
ary 14th, from four to eight o'clock,  
the following menu:

Beouf a la Parisienne  
Pommes de terre en hachi a la  
creme  
Salade de choux  
Pain Americain, simple  
Cafe a la creme

Extras:  
Glace a la vanille  
Glace au chocolat  
Gateaux assortis

If you are interested, and want to  
know the "plain United States" of  
this, see page four.

#### Town Talk and Neighborhood Notes Tersely Told MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gleaned From Various Sources—  
Little Points Picked Up By  
Vigilant Reporters.

Miss Edna Mardorff, left last week  
for Philadelphia and Newark, N. J.  
where she will visit friends and her  
brother, Clarence, who is employed  
in Newark with the P. R. R.

Marriage licenses were taken out  
in Cumberland this week for Russell  
Barefoot, of Bedford, and Rhoda Ly-  
barger, of Mann's Choice, also Wal-  
ter Watson and Zula Dell, both of  
Broad Top.

Judge Anthony Sammel killed two  
porkers this week which weighed  
1100 pounds. The judge believes in  
holding until matured to conserve.

Miss Bessie Barkman of Pine  
Ridge, Monroe stopped over with her  
sister, Mrs. Elias Gibson on her way  
from Wilkinsburg where she has  
been visiting relatives for several  
weeks.

Mrs. J. B. Grace, formerly of Wood-  
bury, but now of Six Mile Run, Pa.,  
came to Bedford yesterday. Mr.  
Grace has gone into the mining busi-  
ness again. He reports everything  
brisk on Broad Top.

Attend the chicken and waffle sup-  
per at the Catholic Church, Tues-  
day, 5 to 8, February 12th.

Mrs. Mary Smouse was in our of-  
fice last Friday. Mrs. Smouse spends  
her winters here in Bedford and her  
summers in New Jersey.

Adam H. Gates, appointed mer-  
cantile appraiser on January 1st has  
resigned on account of his health and  
Mr. Simon Peck, of Breezewood, has  
been appointed in the stead.

Miss Florence Andrews, a trained  
nurse from Cumberland, and Miss  
Cora Andrews, of Everett, are visit-  
ing their sister, Mrs. Nellie Barkman  
on Juliana St.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Williamson,  
are receiving congratulation on the  
arrival of a little daughter at the Al-  
legany Hospital Jan. 28, 1918.

Robert Sibley of Green Ridge, and  
Miss Martha May of Hyndman, took  
out marriage license at Cumberland,  
Friday last.

Mrs. Rebecca Pe nnell of Everett,  
who has been visiting her daughter,  
Mrs. Ross Brown on the Poorhouse  
road has returned to her home in  
Everett.

Wm. Woodal, a farmer jumped out  
of his sled to walk and warm up  
while going to McConnellsbury, slipped  
and fell breaking two ribs.

A chicken and waffle supper will  
be served at the Catholic Church,  
Tuesday, February 12, 1918 from 5  
to 8 o'clock. 50 cents a plate.

#### PROF. A. T. G. APPLE DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Member of Faculty of F. & M Col-  
lege Passes Away Tuesday Morning.

Prof. A. T. G. Apple, of the faculty  
of Franklin and Marshall College,  
died on Tuesday shortly after 9  
o'clock in the Lancaster General Hos-  
pital after an illness of two months  
of angina pectoris, aged fifty-nine  
years. His death came very unex-  
pectedly, as his condition recently  
seemed to be much improved.

Professor Apple was the son of  
Rev. Joseph Henry Apple. He is sur-  
vived by three brothers, Rev. Dr.  
Joseph H. Apple, president of Hood  
College, Frederick, Md.; Charles A.  
Apple, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and  
Jacob Geiger Apple, of Saegertown, Pa.

He was ordained a minister in the  
Reformed church in 1883 and held  
pastorates in Bedford and Catawissa,  
Pa., and Washington, D. C., until  
1907, since which year he had been  
professor of mathematics and direc-  
tor of the Daniel Scholl Observatory  
at Franklin and Marshall College.

He was a Fellow of the American As-  
sociation for the Advancement of  
Science, member of the American As-  
tronomical Society and of the British  
Astronomical Association and a  
frequent contributor to scientific  
periodicals.

#### February Shortened Taking out the four Sundays, Gar- field's four Monday holidays, Lincoln's anniversary and Washington's Birth- day, February will be left with only 18 business days, the lowest record in history for this already the short- est month.

#### Entertainment at Mann's Choice

A lyceum course entertainment will  
be held at Mann's Choice Thursday  
night, February 14 by "Burgderfur"  
who has a record for dispursing fun  
in funny style. Those who attend  
will have lots of laughing which will  
leave a good taste in their mouths.

Official announcement of the disaster, America's first great loss in the  
war, was made as follows:

"The war department has been officially advised that the steam-  
ship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk, and survivors numbering 1100, as  
far as could be at that hour ascertained, were landed at Buncrana and  
Larne, in Ireland. There was a total of 2179 United States troops on  
this vessel. No names of persons lost have been reported to the war de-  
partment and no names of survivors were reported. Additional partic-  
ulars are promised as soon as received."

The identity of the troops on board the vessel is still undivulged.  
The Tuscania was one of the vessels lent to the United States by En-  
gland. The Transport was sunk off the Irish Coast.

The soldiers aboard the Tuscania belonged to no distinctive military  
units from any State and were largely small detachments from all parts  
of the country being forwarded to join the forces in France.

Fifteen British Vessels have been sunk the past week. Two French  
Steamers sunk and one Italian ship. There are now 212,000 U. S.  
troops in France.

#### PROF KREBS LECTURES HERE

Prof. Stanley L. Krebs of New  
York, preached in the Reformed  
church Sunday night and gave a lec-  
ture in the school auditorium on  
Monday night to good audiences  
each time.

The Brotherhood Bible Class of  
which Mr. H. C. Heckerman is leader  
brought Prof. Krebs here to aid in  
celebrating the third anniversary of  
their class. This class is certainly a  
great credit to Bedford. The at-  
tendance at the lecture Monday night  
was not so large as it would have  
been with favorable weather but those  
present enjoyed a treat. Mr. Krebs  
always drinks a quart or so of water  
before starting a lecture. The boy  
scouts pulled one off on him by  
bringing to the stage a demijohn and  
two buckets of water and the hose.  
He explained that he drank a fill of  
water to rush the blood to his brain  
and improve his memory so he could  
talk better. His whole lecture was  
scientifically instructive with enough  
wit and humor for pep.

#### Burial at Tonoloway

Mrs. Catharine Ott, aged 75, died  
at the home of her son, Philip at  
Hopewell on last Wednesday at the  
age of 75. Mrs. Ott was a much re-  
spected lady and member of the  
Primitive Baptist church. Her maiden  
name was Gordon from Warfordsburg  
Fulton County. Mrs. George Bing-  
ham of Friend's Cove is a surviving  
stepdaughter. Her body was taken  
to Tonoloway church Saturday near  
Hancock, Md., for burial.

#### LIST OF BEDFORD COUNTY MEN WHO ARE CALLED INTO SERVICE

and will entrain for Camp Lee next  
Tuesday:

Samuel I. Miller, Saxton  
Charlie Detwiler, Hopewell  
Chas. Elmer Spade, Purcell  
Dorsey O. Feight, Everett  
W. H. Greenawalt, Everett  
Clyde E. Appleman, Morrison's  
Cove.

Francis Claar, Imier  
Romanus J. Oldham, (Wood P. O.)  
Edwin O. Clingerman, Mann twp.  
Harry Meek, Hopewell  
Percy B. Chamberlain, Everett  
W. J. Nagler, Bedford  
Virgil M. Smith, Rainsburg  
Thomas Phillips, Riddlesburg  
Clinton Ritchey, Kearney  
Joseph R. Dishong, Everett  
W. T. Christopher, Hopewell  
Russell Keltman, Hopewell  
W. E. Bagley, Bedford Boro.

C. E. Ickes, Baker Summit  
R. D. Johnson, Everett  
F. C. Rohrer, Hopewell  
Raymond J. Piney Creek  
Harry W. Bloom, Cessna  
Frank Fox, Defiance  
John T. Ritchey, Hyndman  
John Bridham, Bedford twp.

John G. French, Everett  
E. B. Felton, Everett  
Virgil P. Beck, Chaneyville  
R. A. Porter, Hyndman  
Frank S. Young, Hopewell  
Victor L. Bridham, Bedford twp.  
Murray G. Ake, Weyant  
Earl Blankley, Chaneyville  
Wm. Conley, Riddlesburg  
C. W. Adams, Chaneyville  
Chalmer Steele, Waterside  
Ira M. Dodson, Hopewell  
D. R. Hengst, Imier

A. W. Heugst, Osterburg  
Frank T. Carberry, Saxton  
Virgil C. Hite, Hyndman  
H. M. Bisel, Schellsburg  
Arthur J. Wood, Riddlesburg  
O. L. Shaffer, Hyndman  
Wm. A. Miller, Mann's Choice  
N. J. Logsdon, Hyndman  
A. R. Imes, Southampton  
Homer Troutman, Saxton  
W. R. Davis, Alum Bank  
John E. Woy, Everett  
Joseph Schoenfelt, Everett  
Robert C. Hershberger, Everett

#### ALBERT ROSS WHETSTONE

Soldier of Camp Greene, N. C.  
Albert Ross Whetstone, son of  
Simon F. and Sarah A. (Koontz)  
Whetstone died at Camp Greene,  
Charlotte, North Carolina 9.30 a. m.  
Monday last and was brought home  
Tuesday for burial. The sad fune-  
ral being conducted by Rev. Wal-  
ter C. Pugh, of the Cove Reformed  
Church and interment in the adjoi-  
ning cemetery.

Ross taught school for one term  
in Harderode district, Colerain town-  
ship, 1915-16 and in June 1917 he  
enlisted from Lancaster, Pa., and was  
sent to camp at Gettysburg till Octo-  
ber when he was transferred to Camp  
Greene. He was a musician by nat-  
ural trait and served in the camp as  
Clarinetist in the 4th Infantry Mil-  
itary Band in Company G. He was  
afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism  
when he went south, there contract-  
ed Diphtheria, then measles after  
which the rheumatism returned and  
later he contracted pneumonia which  
brought death, a series of afflictions,  
most any one of which would bring  
any other, but a sturdy manhood,  
low. He was a member of the Re-  
formed church, loved by everybody,  
member of Charlesville P. O. S. of A.  
and a good, faithful, sturdy, long suf-  
fering soldier.

He leaves his father and mother  
and the following brothers and sis-  
ters: Mrs. Laura M. Crawford and  
Dennis A., of Cessna, Rt. 1, Ray-  
mond E., of Johnstown, and E. Frank,  
Clarence E., Bertha S., and Carl T.  
all at home.

#### JOSIAH RESSLER

Josiah Ressler, one of the oldest  
residents of Friend's Cove, died Mon-  
day night at his home at the foot of  
the mountain above Rainsburg from  
the effects of a stroke of paralysis  
at the advanced age of 85 years, one  
month and 21 days. His funeral  
took place today (Friday) from the  
Methodist Church of which he had  
been a faithful member for many  
years. Rev. A. Harper officiat-  
ing.

Deceased is survived by his wife  
whose maiden name was Sarah  
Snowden, of Cumberland Valley, also  
the following children: William and  
George of Rainsburg; Daniel of  
Youngstown, O.; Mrs. Samuel Smith  
of Friend's Cove; Mrs. Ella Bingham  
of Altoona; Mrs. Alice Campbell of  
Rainsburg; Mrs. Rebecca Wertz, Al-  
toona and Mrs. Sallie Souser, North  
Place, Nebraska.

Josiah Ressler was one of the  
pioneers of Friend's Cove, of a very  
friendly jovial nature consequently  
had hosts of friends. He was well  
posted on the local history of his  
section.

#### LUTHER HOLLER

Last Sunday forenoon, 11:45,  
Luther Holler of Black Valley died  
from the result of a fall through the  
mowhole of his barn some weeks ago.  
He was born October 16, 1854, in  
Black Valley and was married to  
Sadie Welch, April 10th, 1884, who  
is still living with the following chil-  
dren: Philip L., of Earlston; George  
H., of Colorado; William E., Camp  
Lee, Va.; and Mary S. at home and  
one sister, Sadie at home. The fune-  
ral was preached Wednesday at the  
home by Rev. Spangler, of the Lu-  
theran Church, Everett and burial  
was made in the Everett cemetery.

#### MRS. W. SCOTT FLETCHER

The funeral of Mrs. W. Scott Fle-  
tcher was held in St. Thomas Catho-  
lic church at this place Wednesday  
morning, Rev. C. L. McKinney offi-  
ciating. Mrs. Fletcher, whose maiden  
name was Laura Gardner, was born  
at this place 63 years ago. She is  
survived by her husband, three  
daughters and a number of brothers  
and sisters.

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF BEDFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

To the Stockholders of the Bedford County Agricultural Society,  
Gentlemen:—

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I have the honor of submitting to  
you the report of said Board of the Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibit, giving  
amount of money received and from what sources, and list of expenditures.

There was received by your Secretary and paid over to John S. Brice,  
Treasurer, as per receipts herewith submitted the sum of

Itemized Receipts.	
Privilege men	\$ 510.00
Subscription	174.00
Entrance fee on stock	102.00
Rent of tents, John Waltman	7.50
Rent of tent, Fred Sammel Co.	12.50
Freight on tent, John Waltman	2.44
Freight on tent, Fred Sammel Co.	2.44
J. R. Dull, sale of tickets	87.50
Ed. D. Heckerman, sale of tickets	65.75
Frank Jordan, sale of tickets	52.25
General Admissions	2773.95
Grand Stand	51.45
Feed sold	2.35
J. Roy Cessna, Pasture	40.08
Stock sold	20.00
Straw sold	1.00
Race Committee, amount refunded from appropriation for races	146.25
County Appropriation	100.00
State appropriation	505.10
	\$ 4756.48

Expenditures.	
Huzzard and Wise, painting exhibition building	35.00
Insurance on buildings	50.00
Annual dues Penna. State Association Co. Fairs	10.00
State Taxes	5.70
Taxes Capital Stock	36.50
W. S. Fletcher, advertising	55.00
Fair Publishing House, tickets, entry tags, and helpers badges	12.03
J. W. McVicker, advertising	10.00
Labor	346.50
Donaldson Lithograph Co. Fair Posters	86.50
M. K. Allen, flour paste	2.10
W. E. Shoemaker for wind shield	2.45
J. H. Seifert, seven No. 1 base balls	8.75
F. D. Crooks, expenses incurred for judging poultry	10.75
C. C. McDowell, expenses incurred for judging live stock	7.53
Western Union Telephone Co. messages	1.55
C. M. Gibbs, rent of tents	42.50
Paul Reed, amount paid for base ball games	2.69
Dr. S. F. Statler, 14 days as General Manager, 3 loads hay	70.35
Altoona Times Co., advertising	1.50
J. M. Prosser, feed	20.70
Everett Press, advertising	1.25
Republican Printing Co.	6.00
Register Printing Co., advertising	1.20
Herald Printing Co., advertising	7.72
Altoona Tribune Co.	6.50
Boston Regalla Co., Ribbons	18.81
Saxton Herald, advertising	1.00
Bill Board Pub. Co., advertising	4.00
Inquirer Printing Co., printing and advertising	64.55
Gazette Publishing Co., printing, advertising and stationery	44.40
R. A. Stiver, hauling committees, State Exhibit & Balloon	45.00
May Willoughby, assistant Secretary	15.00
William Carboy, hauling	1.50
John R. Dull, base ball games	2.95
Mirror Printing Co., advertising	3.00
Davidson Bros., coal	1.79
Metzger Hardware and House Furnishing Co., merchandise	113.01
Davidson Lumber Co., Lumber and labor	56.08
S. E. Amos, hack hire	1.75
Jo. W. Tate, salary as corresponding secretary	10.00
J. Roy Cessna, salary as secretary	200.00
Base Ball	150.00
Frank Melville, Inc. Amusements	275.00
Race Committee	1000.00
May Collier, amusements	25.00
Frank J. Horne, labor and material	4.78
Saml. McCoomb, expenses incurred for lecture	4.50
J. S. Brice, salary as treasurer	25.00
J. Roy Cessna, postage, stamped wrappers, paid for advertising	18.72
and express	4.47
John I. Corle, hauling & freight charges	50.00
William Feight labor with team	50.00
Dr. S. F. Statler, interest	25.00
Bedford Band	45.05
Pavia Band	40.00
New Paris Band	40.00
Cumberland Valley Band	5.00
Carl Brothers, straw	12.00
A. Sammel, straw	3.65
William Weisel Co., merchandise	8.25
H. H. Lysinger, feed and lime	505.10
Premiums	12.23
Adam's Express Co.	2.25
Samuel Lee, 3 bu. apples for demonstrating apple sorter	.50
Ligonier Echo, advertising	2.50
Virginia Nawgel, rent of ground for automobiles	1.00
Forest Crissman, hauling committee	100.00
Change for Treasurer	1000.00
Dr. S. F. Statler, Mortgage	
	\$4826.99

Financial Statement.	
Balance in Treasury Fund last year	\$91.17
Amount received this year	4756.48
Total	\$5147.65
Paid out this year as per vouchers	4826.99
Leaving a balance in treasury	\$ 320.66

Liabilities None  
Respectfully submitted,  
J. ROY CESSNA, Secretary.

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT

We the undersigned Auditing Committee of the Bedford County Agri-  
cultural Society, appointed to audit the accounts of the above Society of the  
Secretary and Treasurer find the same correct as per statement here below:

Receipts from all sources for the year 1917	\$4756.48
Expenditure	4826.99
Balance	\$929.49
Balance in hands of Treasurer from 1916	391.17
Leaving Balance in Treasury	\$1320.66
Signed	

JOHN R. DULL,  
R. D. BROWN,  
E. F. OVER,

Committee.

Paid since the above statement was completed,  
Dr. S. F. Statler, mortgage

Leaving Balance in Treasury

Signed

JOHN R. DULL,  
R. D. BROWN,  
E. F. OVER,

Committee.



# It Becometh and Behooveth Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Roosevelt and All Their Phonographic Cult, to Chirp Like a Cricket, Not Roar Like a Lion.

An Editorial

—BY—

MARTIN H. GLYNN

—IN—

The Times-Union, Albany, N. Y. January 28, 1918.

To-day the people of this country can be divided into two camps.

Those who wanted war at any price.

And those who hoped for peace, if peace could be maintained, without the sacrifice of national honor.

Now we are at war and we have the astonishing anomaly of the leaders of the "war-buzzards" trying to gnaw the vitals out of our Commander-in-Chief, while the great majority of those who stood for peace, while peace spelled honor, are upholding the President's hands as Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses in his battle with Amalek.

The present volcanic attack against the war policies of President Wilson is no haphazard incident. It is well-laid plot, nicely trained and strategically timed. Its purpose, no matter how secretive its sponsors, how insinuating its methods, how seductive its arguments, is to give the Republican party a majority in the next House of Representatives and to pave the way for a Republican president in 1920. From a political point of view this may be tolerable—from a patriotic aspect, in a national crisis like this, it is odious and detestable.

The business of the nation to-day is to win the war; and the political leaders, who for party gain or personal aim lay the slightest obstacle in the way of the happy consummation of this business, clothe themselves in a diabolical livery and surround their political machinations with a brimstone scent, a sulphurous odor offensive to people who revere patriotism in politics but abhor politics in patriotism.

For months Col. Roosevelt has been injecting politics into the war through his articles in the *Kansas City Star* and *Metropolitan Magazine*. With craft and caution he has planted a bomb intended to blow President Wilson out of political existence, and in this "Guy Fawkes" plot he has had the uncanny assistance of Senator Lodge of Mass., and the crafty support of Senator Wadsworth of New York. But cunning and unctiousness can not win a contest like this. The mountain of truth is too big to be discolored by such daubing brushes; the facts too potent to be minimized by impish dissimulation or distorted by cunning castigation.

The Bible says, he who draws the sword, shall perish by the sword. Well, Roosevelt and his followers first drew the political sword in this dispute, and with their assumptive valor they should not cry for quarter before the blade of their own rapier.

For sixteen years before the present Democratic administration, the Republican party was the custodian of the welfare of this nation and in all these sixteen years it did but little to put this country on a basis of adequate preparation for war. Grover Cleveland started the American navy on its way to imperial strength, but Theodore Roosevelt, as president of the United States, inaugurated a naval program that curtailed the Cleveland policy. Great as our navy is to-day, it would be far greater still, if the policy of Cleveland had prevailed and the plans of Roosevelt buried in the bottom of the sea. And as it was with the navy, so was it with the army, for Theodore Roosevelt left the army of the United States weaker than he had found it seven years before.

No sooner, however, had Woodrow Wilson, with his panoramic view of the history of the world in peace-time and in war-time, his thorough knowledge of democratic aspirations and economic possibilities, his sympathy with the masses and his consideration of the classes—no sooner had he become President of the U. S. than the wheels of progress were set in motion to equip this nation as years before she should have been equipped for the solution of pressing national problems and the handling of contingencies of an international nature.

The rehearsal of all the legislation of Pres. Wilson to carry out this progressive program would be superfluous here. The world knows it by heart. It ensures him a splendid place in the annals of statesmanship. It is the unmistakable triumph of the democratic yearning with which the heart of mankind throbs and pulses to-day. And it carried Woodrow Wilson to a wonderful victory in 1916.

against an avalanche of money and a labyrinth of intrigue.

His Federal Reserve Bank Law, which Howell the famous English economist said was of more worth to the world than the Panama Canal, saved this country, with the advent of the war, from the most stupendous panic in history and enabled us to ride the tumultuous waters of "world-war" finance with hardly a squeak or a tremor of our old ship of state. Without this Federal Reserve Bank to-day the United States would be grinding and pounding on the rocks of disaster.

Nor is this all.

From a vision almost prophetic came the Federal Revenue Bill which wrung a lordly portion of government revenue from internal taxes instead of from tariff impost which under the baneful influence of war dwindled to a sum insufficient to provide lubrication for our gears of government. Let alone provide fuel for the treasury boiler that makes the wheels of national life go round.

Our national experience, since the war started, must carry conviction to every fair-minded American that for these two measures alone we owe an ineffable debt of gratitude to the wisdom and the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson.

And of our military realm, we have the self-same tale.

Theodore Roosevelt may indulge himself in all the weird juggling of language that pleases his fancy, he may insensate himself in such inspirational riot of emotional frenzy as may give fire to his tongue and flare to his imagination; but the fact remains undeniable, ineffaceable, irremovable, that in two years of art-bellum days Woodrow Wilson did more to put our army and our navy on a footing for war than both William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt did in the whole eleven years of their supine reign.

During these two years preparedness for a possible war was pushed by President Wilson as fast as the sentiment of the country would permit and push as fast as even the most violent of his present-day critics then deemed expedient or politic.

Suddenly, however, conditions created by the autocratic dogmatism of Germany disregarding treaties and throwing promises to the winds, hurled us into the seething whirlpool of war. Then the very men who had been at the helm of the ship of state for sixteen years, the men whose policies had weakened the army and stunted the navy, began to howl because we could not equip a million men over night and put them in the trenches of France in a day. They forgot the experience of England; they forgot the experience of France; they forgot their own neglect of our martial strength; they forgot everything but their own personal advancement and their own political advancement.

Mythology tells us that Minerva sprang fullarmed from the mind of Jupiter; and, despite the fact that the age for mythological miracles has passed, these acrimonious critics demanded that the United States whittle rifles out of the air and by some sort of prestidigitatorial art transform a million civilians into full-trained soldiers between the sinking and the rising of the sun. What these critics had failed to do in sixteen years, they insist that Woodrow Wilson should do in sixteen days. The wind listeth in the night, the dew falls, the stars come out, the moon works her magic charm and behold at dawn a full-grown mushroom whittens the lawn where at sunset only an embryonic stalk snuggled in the grass. This is the kind of marvel, thus the kind of impossible legerdemain that Col. Roosevelt and his school demand should be duplicated in our military world. They demand that an invincible army be created over-night out of wind and dew, starlight and moonshine. But they fail to provide the Aladdin's lamp with which to work the miracle; they fail to furnish the necromantic art wherewith to ram into a night the task of a decade.

And this miracle, too, they demand in the teeth of the hoary-headed truth that from the days of Washington, Franklin and Adams this nation has set its face against a militaristic

policy. A large army, a potential military establishment, has been the ghost that has given this country sleepless nights for one hundred and forty years—a factitious ghost, perhaps; but nevertheless a ghost hypnotic in its influence and awesome in its sway. And the navy, too, has been hampered by a short-sighted sentiment of the great interior part of the country whose congressional representatives persistently opposed large naval appropriations from fear of retrenchment against the "home-town" projects of their own native heaths. For this ingrained repugnance to a big-army, an adequate navy, neither the Republicans of to-day, or the Democrats of to-day, are to blame. "The fault lies at the door of the predominate sentiment of the nation since 1776. And as we have sown: so to-day we reap."

General Winfield Scott, one of the world's greatest soldiers, compressed an historic situation in a nutshell when he said:—"Republics are never prepared for war."

The business of republics is peace; the business of autocracies is war.

Autocracy lives by the sword. The father and grandfather of Frederick the Great said so; Frederick himself said so; and so saith the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince too.

A love and a craving for peace, however, form the very genesis of a Republic. To this genesis Republics are true; from this genesis Republics depart only at the call of honor or the command of necessity.

Hence it is, though critics may forget, the people remember, that in eight months of war the United States under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, has done twice as much and even more, than England and France did in the corresponding period of time. The accusations, the exaggerations, the fabrications, the distortions of supercilious censors and envious-fanged contemners of the Wilsonian policies wear so a flimsy gossamer covering as to expose this political plot in all its naked hideousness.

We make no claim that the administration has created sunbeams out of cucumbers or performed feats beyond the pale of human possibility; but we do maintain that its efforts have been amazing, its accomplishments beyond compare in the history of modern warfare.

We have not whipped the Kaiser yet; but we will whip him if calumniating critics do not dampen the fires of enthusiasm or grease the tracks whereon must ride our national chariots of war. We have more men in France to-day than Roosevelt knows or Germany suspects; and a million more are waiting for the ships.

We have an army so well cared for that the death-rate in our ranks for the four months ending Jan. 1, 1918, averaged only 7.5 per thousand—a death rate, mind you, less than the death rate for men of a like age in peaceful vocations at home. Compare this with the death rate of 214 per thousand under the good old Republican rule of the days of the Spanish-American war. Compare these figures, and then applaud the Roosevelt charges, if you can!

True, we have made some mistakes, but in the magnitude of our undertaking, some mistakes were inevitable, unavoidable. In balance though with the wondrous achievements, these mistakes have been trivial and not worthy of the attention of the men who minimize their talents by trying to magnify molehills into mountains.

And furthermore, unlike the Spanish-American war, in which Mr. Roosevelt was a king-pin:

We have no army contract scandals. We have no embalmed beef horrors.

We have no fat old generals going to war in carriages and leading battle charges from easy rocking chairs.

We have no unpleasant gossip about the appointment of political generals and society admirals.

We have no Round Robin Letters from presumptuous and inferior officers demoralizing discipline and evading self.

In the face of these facts, the wild ranting of Roosevelt and his fellow political conspirators are boomerangs pestilential to the ears and revolting to the sensibilities of others, but harmful only to the men who hurl them. On the estimation of thoughtful people these criticisms make no indelible impression. They may ruffle the surface of the pool of comment, but they stir not the depths of public opinion. And with Roosevelt, Lodge and Wadsworth as the chief creators of this curtain of camouflage political fire, fed by the tissues of ambitious misrepresentation, fanned by the sinister winds of political calumny, there stalks forth from memory's closet the skeleton of Alger's embalmed beef with its concomitant stench; there looms into view the Commander of the U. S. Forces in Cuba, too fat to ride a horse, going into battle in a carriage and lolloping in a portable bath tub while our soldiers had no medicine to conquer tropic ill;

there looms into view this self same Commander of the U. S. Forces in Cuba fighting his battles from the sensuous folds of a soporific hammock while through the stupidity and carelessness of an inefficient military medical force our soldier boys found typhoid fever more deadly than bullets from the Spanish guns.

And so in view of these verities which no political manipulation can snatch from history's page; in view of the official funeral-hued glories and the official scarlet-tinted scandals of the Spanish-American war; in view of Alger's embalmed beef of odoriferous memory; in view of inferior ships purchased by the government at superior prices; in view of the stigma and disgrace that typhoid fever killed more of our soldiers than Spanish bullets sent to their graves; in view of the cable which Dewey cut to save the navy from the malefic influence of Republican politics at Washington; in view of army contracts which brought a blush to the cheek and rage to the heart of the nation; in view of the attempt to deprive Schley of his share of glory in the Santiago victory; in view of the papier-mache generals created as a sort of "iron-cross" reward for services rendered the good old Republican party on many a bloodless field of politics—in view, in fine, of the bathos and the pathos of flagrant Republican mismanagement in the Spanish-American War, it becometh and behooveth Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Roosevelt, and all their phonographic cult, to chirp like a cricket, not roar like a lion.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

## QUEEN STATION

Josiah Burket of Pittsburg, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burket over Sunday last.

Mrs. George Wright spent several days visiting in Altoona with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Naugle.

Mrs. Oliver Burk is seriously ill at this writing, suffering with general debility due to advanced years.

Harry Dively lost a valuable horse a few days ago.

Mrs. William Knee spent Friday night in East Freedom with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Ernest.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Bush were visiting the former sister, Mrs. Calvin Boyer near Roaring Spring on Sunday last.

Preaching in the Reformed church here on Sunday morning at 10.30 by Rev. Hartman of Roaring Spring.

Joseph Helsel a well known resident of Union and Kimmel townships who stays by himself in the wilds of the Blue Knob mountain in his little log hut two miles or more from any other family has not been heard from or seen for two weeks or more the snow being 3 to 4 feet deep and to get to his home with horse or team is no easy matter. Mr. Helsel is 84 years old and past and for him to try to get out to the public is practically out of the question. Read the Gazette.

Charles Cox of Hollidaysburg who expects a call from Uncle Sam in the near future paid his aunt, Mrs. Samuel Finegan a short call on Sunday last.

C. H. Feathers dealer in lumber and mine timber made a business trip to Altoona the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoenstine, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elcher left last Friday for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they intend spending the next two months.

Merchant M. B. Hainsey and our freight agent Clyde Barley and J. A. Finegan were on a business mission to Williamsport last week returning home on Saturday evening.

Howard Knee took in the sights at Altoona on Saturday evening attending the birth of a nation, shown at the Mischler theatre.

## PLEASANTVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Meachley and family of Altoona spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of J. E. Emrick.

Mrs. Rachel Griffith and two grand daughter of Rytot spent Saturday with Mrs. Annie Fleegle and mother. Mrs. Will Hoagland of Cessna spent last Wednesday with her sister Mrs. Adam Yarnal.

Mrs. Belle Feathers and daughters, Marie and Lucile and son, Bruce of Rytot, spent a day recently with Mrs. Hyde.

Mr. Harry Gandig a soldier from our town, who was honorably discharged from Camp Hancock about two months ago brought his bride from Saxton here on Tuesday last. The young ladies of the town gave them a kitchen shower on Friday eve. Their many friends wish them a long and prosperous married life.

The Eureka school was closed on Monday on account of illness of their teacher, Miss Barefoot.

## Infant

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller was buried in the Pleasantville cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

## Room For Rent.

I have a large room for rent on Main Street, Everett, Pa., Centrally Located, Busy Section,

--- on ---

## LINCOLN HIGHWAY

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EVERETT, PA.

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**PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY**

We may be compelled to withdraw this offer in the near future. Magazine prices are going higher. Send in your order NOW and be safe.

GOOD LITERATURE IS ESSENTIAL IN EVERY HOME



### BOOST YOUR TOWN.

From the Springfield Republican.

If you think your town's the best,

Tell 'em so,

If you'd have her lead the rest,

Help her grow.

When there's anything to do

Let the fellows count on you,

You'll feel bully when it's through

Don't you know?

If you want to make a hit,

Get a name;

If the other fellow's it,

Who's to blame?

Spend your money in your town,

Thus keep your prices down;

Give the mail concerns a frown—

That's the game.

If you're used to giving knocks,

Change your style;

Throw bouquets instead of rocks

For awhile;

Let the other fellow roast,

Shun him as you would a ghost,

Meet his hammer with a boast

And a smile

When a stranger from afar

Comes along,

Tell him who and what you are—

Make it strong;

Needn't flatter, never bluff,

Tell the truth, for that's enough;

Join the boosters, they're the stuff,

You can't go wrong

### Gen. Pershing Praises American Fighting Men in France

In a recent communication to Secretary of War Baker, the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces said:

"There has never been a similar body of men to lead as clean lives as our American soldiers in France. They have entered this war with the highest devotion to duty and with no other idea than to perform these duties in most efficient manner possible. They fully realize their obligation to their own people, their friends, and the country. A rigid program of instruction is carried out daily with traditional American enthusiasm. Engaged in healthy, interesting exercises in the open air, with simple diets, officers and men, like trained athletes, are ready for their tasks. Forbidden the use of strong drink and protected by stringent regulations against sexual evils, and supported by their own moral courage, their good behavior is the subject of most favorable comments, especially by our allies. American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and to the Nation, and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battle field these splendid men shed a new luster on American manhood."

## When Tired and Nervous

If the end of the day finds you weary or irritable, with aching head and frayed nerves, you need something to tone and strengthen the system.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

are a remedy which quickly helps in restoring normal conditions. They act on the stomach, liver and bowels, and so renew the strength, and steady the nerves. A few doses of these world-famed family pills will

## Bring Welcome Relief

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.





## The Comforter

A Story of President Lincoln  
Founded on Fact

By E. A. MITCHEL

When the great struggle between the Northern and Southern states came on Allan Fitz Hugh, twelve years old, was at school in Virginia. He was a boy of delicate physique, but was full of fire, and, hearing that Abraham Lincoln was coming southward at the head of an armed force, was much troubled because he was too young to shoulder a musket and repel the invader. He found it difficult during those exciting times to attend to his studies, and had it not been for the influence of his mother, whom he dearly loved, he could not have been kept at school at all.

In those days the passion attending war ran high on both sides. The songs, the gibes, the speeches and what was written concerning the great struggle were very bitter and usually far from the truth. In the North it was "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," and in the South President Lincoln was called "the baboon." The Northern schoolboy conceived the idea that President Davis was an ogre, not realizing that he was an educated gentleman, had commanded a regiment of United States troops in the war with Mexico, had been a United States senator and secretary of war. The Southern schoolboy considered President Lincoln a wild man from the Western woods who delighted in bloodshed. Children whose minds are not developed must concentrate upon one head in any movement in which they are interested. So Allan's thoughts dwelt upon Mr. Lincoln, embodying the great president with his idea of the hated "Yankees."

When Allan was fifteen he begged his mother to let him go to fight for the Confederacy. Naturally she clung to her son, and the matter was compromised between them in this wise: If the war was not over in his mother's year Allan was to enlist with his mother's consent. Many boys of his age, both in the North and in the South, broke away from parental restraint and enlisted without permission. Food for powder was in demand, and the recruiting officers often winked at the fact that the recruits were under age. But Allan was his mother's only child, and, being of an extremely affectionate disposition, the bond between them was doubly strong.

So Allan continued at his studies, though he read more about the battles that were being fought than the subjects treated in his textbooks. He lived in Richmond, and at one time had listened to the roar of the cannon during the seven days' battles that had been fought between Lee and McClellan. His admiration for soldiers wore away some of his bitterness against the federal generals, but President Lincoln was still the embodiment of his repugnance for the Northern people. The two heads—Davis of the Confederacy and Lincoln of the federal Union—throughout the war continued to represent the bitter antagonism felt by either side.

In the early spring of 1865 Allan Fitz Hugh came to be sixteen years of age, and his mother reluctantly consented to his doing his part to fill the gaps in the Southern ranks made by Northern missiles. When the time

came for him to leave his mother he was seized with a foreboding that he would not see her again. It is questionable which suffered the more at parting, mother or son.

Allan enlisted in time to take part in one of the last battles of the war. He saw a dark line of blue on the edge of a wood behind earthworks. With the Confederate line of battle he moved toward it. Suddenly a storm burst in his face. He felt himself collapse and sank down on the ground.

His companions in arms went on, but were soon driven back and over him, leaving him there with a stream of blood flowing from his side.

Later he was picked up by a federal ambulance corps and placed on a stretcher. He believed himself to be dying, and, oh, how terrible not to be able to bid his mother good-by!



"What Can I Do for You, My Boy?"

"Mother!" he cried. "Oh, mother!"

A tall, spare man in citizen's apparel heard the call and directed the carrier to put down the stretcher and, kneeling beside it, asked tenderly:

"What can I do for you, my boy?"

"You are a Yankee. You will do nothing for me. I wish to send a message to my mother, but it will never reach her."

"Give me your message, and I promise you that I will send it for you."

The next morning Mrs. Fitz Hugh heard of the battle and knew that her son had been in it. While she was wondering what might have been his fate, a man rode up to her and gave her a message stating that it had come by flag of truce.

Starting for the front at once, the anxious mother succeeded in bringing her boy home. He hovered for some time between life and death, then began slowly to recover. Not long after this Richmond was evacuated by the Confederates, and President Lincoln went down there from Washington. When he was riding through the street on which the Fitz Hughes lived Allan was propped up in an easy chair on pillows, and his mother pointed out Mr. Lincoln to him.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed the boy.

"What is it, Allan?"

"He's the man who comforted me when I was carried off that dreadful battlefield, and he sent you my message."

## America's Martyred President

1809—Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia about 1780.

1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.

1830—Removed to Illinois, where during the next few years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a merchant and a surveyor.

1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.

1842—Served as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war.

1844—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.

1847—Elected to congress on the Whig ticket.

1858—As Republican candidate for the United States senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.

1860—Elected president of the United States on the Republican ticket, the disunion of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.

1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.

1861—April 19, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.

1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in states or parts of states, which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.

1864—Re-elected president by the Republican party, defeating Geo. B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.

1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.

1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. What it is or if it be true or not, I can say for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.—Lincoln.

## Gettysburg Speech Called Marvel of Poetic Splendor

Lincoln's undying Gettysburg address has been put into the new poetic style by Dr. Marion Mills Miller, who finds that "the speech is as perfect a poem as ever was written, and even in the minor qualities of artistic language—rhythm and cadence, phonetic euphony, rhetorical symbolism, and that subtle reminiscence of a great literary and spiritual inheritance, the Bible, which stands to us as Homer did to the ancients—it excels the finest gem to be found in poetic cabinets from the Greek anthology downward." Dr. Miller's interesting "poetic" presentation of the address follows:

Four score and seven years ago  
Our fathers brought forth on this continent  
A new nation,  
Conceived in liberty,  
And dedicated to the proposition  
That all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,  
Testing whether that nation,  
Or any nation so conceived and so dedicated,  
Can long endure.  
We are met on a great battlefield of that war,  
We have come to dedicate a portion of that field

As a final resting-place  
For those who here gave their lives  
That that nation might live.  
It is altogether fitting and proper  
That we should do this.

But, in a larger sense,  
We can dedicate—  
We can consecrate—  
We can not hallow—  
This ground.  
The brave men, living and dead,  
Who struggled here  
Have consecrated it far above our poor power

To add or detract  
The world will little note nor long remember  
What we say here,  
But it can never forget  
What they did here.  
It is for us, the living, rather  
To be dedicated here to the unfinished work  
Which they who fought here have so nobly advanced.

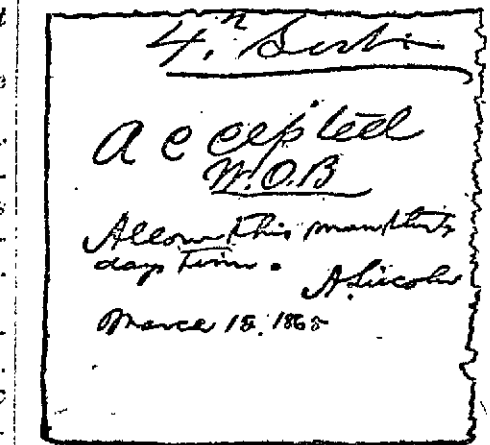
It is rather for us to be here dedicated  
To the great task remaining before us—  
That from these honored dead  
We take increased devotion to that cause  
For which they gave the last full measure  
Of devotion;  
That we here highly resolve  
That these dead shall not have died in vain;  
That this nation, under God,  
Shall have a new birth of freedom;  
And that government of the people,  
By the people, and for the people  
Shall not perish from the earth.

### PATHOS IN THIS DOCUMENT

Soldier's Leave of Thirty Days,  
Granted by Lincoln, Was Also  
His Allotted Time.

Here is a photograph of a memorandum signed by Abraham Lincoln. It is dated March 15, 1865 (in his own handwriting), and, likewise in his own hand, says, "Allow this man thirty days' time."

The indorsement is of an application by a soldier for thirty days' leave. But the most striking point about it is that it exactly named the time that, as the event showed, was left for Mr. Lincoln himself to remain on earth. He was assassinated just thirty days later.



### LINCOLN'S GOOD OLD FRIEND

Perfect Courtesy of America's Great  
Son Shown in His Treatment of  
"Aunt Sally."

After Lincoln's election to the presidency an old woman, whom he called "Aunt Sally," came from New Salem to say good-by to "Abe" before he "went to Washington to be president." The president-elect was standing in the room placed at his disposal in the old state capitol talking with two men of national renown when the old woman entered, shy and embarrassed. He saw her at once and walked across the room to meet his old friend. Taking both her hands in his, he led her to the seat of honor and presented his distinguished visitors to her, putting her quite at ease by saying:

"Gentlemen, this is a good old friend of mine. She can make the best flapjacks you ever tasted, for she has baked them for me many a time."

A Few Facts About Lincoln.  
He knew the value of a merry jest and a hearty laugh.

He was simple in manner, dress and bearing, but was big of heart and brain.

He was too great a nature to care one way or another about his ancestry. The living generation was of vital importance to him.

He did not advocate war for his own glorification, but to liberate human beings from slavery. All men were his brothers and his equals before his Creator.

Based On  
Cost Per  
Tablet.  
It Saves 9 1/2c.

**CASCARA QUININE**

No advance in price for this 28-year-old remedy—28c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9 1/2c when you buy HILL'S—Cure Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails—24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

### SCHELLSBURG

A baby boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Williams the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Brant of Dry Ridge are guests of Mrs. Annie Culp.

Dr. E. L. Smith who has been sick for a couple weeks is able to be in his office again.

There have been quite a lot of Army trucks pass through our town lately.

We are having another blizzard which has lowered the thermometer quite a bit. The snow is about 3 feet deep.

There is a lot of our men shoveling snow along the pike.

The Mite Social held at Mrs. G. W. Colvins on Friday night by the ladies of the Lutheran church was well attended and a nice sum was realized.

There have been a lot more cases of mumps developed since last week.

Number of Paint Shades  
Will Be Reduced  
After July 1.

To conserve tin, linseed oil, and other ingredients of paint and paint containers necessary for war use manufacture will be limited to 32 shades of house paint after July 1. Some firms are now making 100 shades of this class of paint.

Enamels will be restricted by the manufacturers to 8 shades, floor paint to 8, roof and barn paint to 2, shingle stains to 12, carriage paint to 8, architectural varnishes to 10. Half-gallon cans will not be used, and some other sizes will be discontinued.

### GOD KEEP AND GUIDE OUR MEN.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!"—Woodrow Wilson.

By J. Wilbur Chapman

God bless our splendid men,  
While they the right defend,  
God bless our men.

Make them all brave and true,  
Faith in Thyselves renew,  
Teach them the best to do,  
God bless our men.

God keep our valiant men  
From all the stain of sin,  
God keep our men.

When Satan would allure,  
Be their protection sure—  
God keep our men.

God lead our glorious men  
Against the hosts of sin,  
God lead our men.

Do thou the vict'ry send  
And with the battle's end  
Triumphant peace extend—  
God lead our men.

God save our noble men,  
Send them safe home again.  
God save our men.

To Thee the praise belongs,  
For fighting all our wrongs;  
To Thee we lift our songs—  
God save our men.

God bless our splendid men  
Bring them safe home again:  
God bless our men.

Bring them victorious  
Patient and chivalrous  
They are so dear to us;  
God save our men.

"Keep the Home fires burning  
While your hearts are yearning  
Though your lads are far away,  
They dream of Home.

There's a silver lining  
From the dark cloud shining  
Turn the dark cloud inside out  
Till the boys come home."

Big Mule-Footed Hogs  
J. S. Moats, near Waynesboro, has sold to B. F. Winders, of Hagers-town, a mule footed hog weighing 570 pounds. The hog which is of a peculiar breed, the hoofs being solid, was not quite two years old. Mr. Moats is the only man having this breed, on which he got first prize at the fair last year.

Sow Killed Wildcat  
An old sow killed a wildcat at Charley Mackey's farm in Franklin county last week. The cat grabbed one of her pigs and she grabbed the cat by the neck and finished it.

—Fulton Republican.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of John Acker, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of John Acker, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

GEORGE J. ACKER, Executor,  
Osterburg, Pa., R. D.  
FRANK E. COLVIN, Attorney. 18Jan.61

### SALE REGISTER

Mr. D. E. Corle will offer at public sale on the Louis Saupp farm next to Fair Grounds on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918 the following: Vulcan Long Chilled plough, spring tooth harrow, shovel plows, cultivators, two horse wagon, Bob sleds, buggies, set buggy harness, collars, bridles, Superior Fertilizer drill, mower, hay rake, forks, full blooded English Berkshire shoats and boar, milch cows, horses, bed springs, cooking stove, mattresses, etc.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE,  
Estate of Mary A. Turner, late of Napier township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

LEWIS M. TURNER,  
Schellsburg, Pa.  
HOWARD A. TURNER,  
New Buena Vista, Pa.  
Administrators.

GEORGE POINTS, Attorney.  
Jan. 4, 6wk.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE,  
Estate of Emanuel Turner, late of Napier township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

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Jan. 4, 6wk.

NOTICE OF INTENDED APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Friday April the 5th, A. D. 1918, by Thos. P. Beckley, A. B. Egolf, L. H. Black, P. N. Rissler, Jacob B. Potts, G. H. Bowser, D. Oscar Clark, Dr. H. A. Shimer, Harry Prosser, Elliot Allison, W. C. Saylor, Albert Barefoot Jos. Kniesly, J. C. Dibert, I. E. Imler, Henry Sauter, A. E. Hoover, John B. Smith.

Under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act For the incorporation and regulation of banks of discounts and deposits, approved the 13th day of May A. D. 1876, and the supplements thereto for the Charter of an intended Corporation under the name and style of the BEDFORD COUNTY BANK, to be located at Pleasantville Borough, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00 the character and object of which is to carry on the business of banking and for these privileges to have and possess and enjoy all the rights of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

E. M. PENNELL,  
Solicitor  
Jan. 4, 3 months.

### NO MORE RUNNING SORES

Ed. D. Heckerman Sells An Ointment  
Called San Cura That is a Positive Relief.

It matters not how old, persistent or poisonous the sore is, San Cura Ointment the powerful antiseptic will draw out the poison and promptly heal the sore.

So sure of this are the owners, the Thompson Medical Co., that they have authorized Mr. Heckerman to return the purchase price if San Cura Ointment doesn't do all this paper says it will do. No fairer offer was ever made.

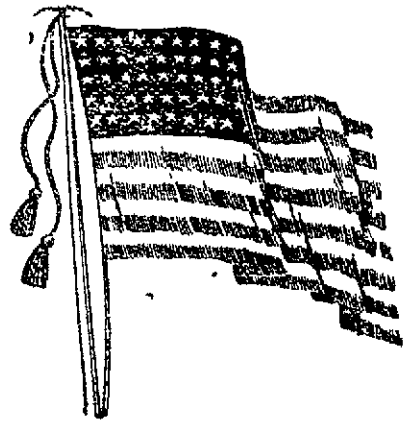
B. D. Dutton, Titusville, Pa., says: "My arm was covered with twenty-four running sores and swollen to twice its natural size. San Cura Ointment relieved the pain, drew out the poison and healed the arm in an incredibly short time. It is the greatest compound for healing I ever used."

The healing powers of San Cura Ointment are little short of marvelous. It gives relief, and is guaranteed to help salt rheum, eczema, bleeding, itching or protruding piles, ulcers, boils, carbuncles, chapped hands and chilblains. In cuts, burns, scalds and bruises, it allays pain and is healing. 30c, 60c and \$1.20 a jar. By mail on receipt of price, if your druggist is out of it or does not keep it.

—SAN CURA SOAP

For tender, itching or irritable skin wash with San-Cura Soap, the antiseptic soap that soothes and heals, and kills germs of disease. Great for pimples, blackheads, and makes the complexion clear and attractive. 25c at Ed. D. Heckerman's.





## Bedford Gazette

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN  
Editor and Publisher

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance. Card of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,  
Bedford, Pa.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1918.

Entered at the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., as second class matter.

### FACTS FOR VOTERS AND POLITICIANS TO KNOW.

#### Election Laws and Their Application.

Spring Primary Election, Tuesday, May 21.

First day to secure signatures on petitions to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Saturday, March 2, and with the County Commissioners, Thursday, March 14.

Last day for filing petitions with the Secretary of the Commonwealth for nominations for the primary, Thursday, April 11, and with the County Commissioners, Tuesday, April 23.

Last days for enrollment in boroughs and townships, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 19 and 20.

Last day for Candidates to withdraw before the primary is Friday, April 12, up to 4 p. m.

Last day to file statement of expense for the primary, Wednesday, June 5.

Polls to be open at Primary from 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.

Candidates to fill following offices are to be nominated:

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Judge of the Superior Court, Four Congressmen-at-Large, one Representative in Congress in each Congressional district, one State Senator, one Representative in the General Assembly. Candidates to be elected.

#### Permanent Railroad Improvement

Either the adage "You can't teach an old dog new tricks" is no adage at all, or else the railroads are not as they like to think themselves when they speak of the pioneer days of railroading. Certain it is that, under Government direction, they have learned new tricks, and, so good are some of them that the question rises naturally: Are they of value only under war conditions, when cost ceases to be a prime object and is displaced by speed and efficiency, or may they be retained when the roads revert to privately directed management?

Fast, solid trains of cars, destined for single sections and comprising all the goods booked for those sections are now being operated under Director General McAdoo's direction. Four great assemblages, or classifications, yards are established at Chicago, East St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, where these trains are made up and sent out almost on old-time passenger schedules. Delays of twenty-four hours in this yard or that yard along the route are done away with, and the running time between St. Louis and Chicago and New York is reduced to sixty hours.

To be sure, this requires the pooling of equipment and interest, something which the law forbade the roads to do until the Government assumed their direction as a single system. But the law forbidding this can be changed, and it will require a potent argument to convince the public that such operation should not survive war's necessities. It may be that the cost will prove to be excessive, justifiable only in existing circumstances, when cost is the last thing to be considered in comparison with the speed which may mean the preservation of lives and the shortening of the war.

It is hard to see, however, how it could cost more to hasten in this way the movement of freight. Instead, greater return to the railroads would seem likely to follow such increased efficiency. At any rate, the railroads are performing feats under Government direction which were impossible under pre-war conditions but which it is not at all certain may not be possible of continuance after the war ends. No improvement which can be retained should be permitted to be abandoned. —The Anna List

It is doubtful if ever Bedford sidewalks were so nice to walk upon as they have been the past week or so. The pavements were brown, white and soft. The whole town looks beautiful in its robe of white. The air has been crisp and healthy. The children have enjoyed some sliding which is healthy sport and which children always did and always will enjoy.

If the ground hog succeeded in getting far enough out of the snow on Saturday to make a shadow he had a chance to see it about ten o'clock. But how could a ground hog in three feet of snow make a shadow.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

The entire wheat crop in France has been requisitioned by the French Government.

According to report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss livestock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each \$230; bulls, \$170; cows, \$260; calves, \$180; young pigs, \$14; sheep, \$14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

The Department of Agricultural estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from \$50 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English with ease.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling garages have been exempted.

Reports from State and local directors of the Smilage campaign received in Washington indicate that more of these coupon books will be sold than have been printed. The fuel order delayed all printing six days, but the books are being rushed through and all purchasers who have not received books will be supplied shortly. Smilage books contain coupons good for admission to the entertainments held in Liberty theatres and tents at the camps and cantonments.

#### CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER

Bedford and the county at large should feel elated over the financial report of the Bedford County Agricultural Society, found elsewhere in the Gazette. During all the forty-four years of its existence the society has been in debt more or less. The fair has been good but never before the past two years has been the income equal to the outgo. In the year 1916, \$500 of the hanging debt was paid and in 1917 a thousand dollars was paid leaving \$320 in the treasury for a nest egg for next year. Congratulations are certainly in order. Now let all work together for bigger and better fairs in the future, that Bedford County may become and deserve to be called the banner county in the state, not only for fairs but for any and everything else of a public nature. This can only be done all pulling together without bickering for personal honors or personal gain. As the years go by we should grow with the general prosperity of the nation. Bedford county should not lag in anything. We should aim for the betterment of our citizens, and our neighboring counties. Let us invite people from everywhere to come to Bedford county where the water is fine. Get in the swim with us. We have the finest farms, best horses, best roads, best water, noblest men and women and prettiest girls in the world and the brainiest boys. Any who are "from Missouri" can be convinced by viewing our landscape o'er and o'er from the Alleghenies to Ray's Hill and from Blair county to the Mason and Dixon line.

Come in your auto or come in a bus. Come any time, come to see us. Come when you will, do not decline. You're always welcome. The water is fine.

#### Snow and More Snow

Most everybody knows there have been snows and snows for the past few weeks; roads blocked everywhere. Lincoln Highway has attracted the most attention. It had to be kept open if men and money could do it. Gangs of men ranging from five to three hundred have been shoveling snow and it was no picnic. Some of the snow seemed to have been laid hard. The snow on the level has three feet deep and drifts as high as 14 ft. The jitney bus stranded between Everett and Bedford on the mile level and autos were stuck most anywhere. There has been an unusual number of motor trucks passing through from Akron, Ohio, and other places whose rate of navigation was exceedingly slow. This section has never had such a severe spell of snow and, like other things, it is all because of the war. To give an account of all the accidents and incidents is not possible but we have not heard of anybody freezing or starving so let us be thankful. At this writing it is thawing and we hear a blizzard, besides sugar is loosening up and you can get a little to sweeten up your disposition.

#### Easter March 31

The Lenten season this year will be an early one. In less than a month the world will have entered normally upon the season. According to the church calendars, Ash Wednesday will occur this year on February 13; the first Sunday in Lent will fall upon February 17; and Easter itself will occur on the 31st or the last day of March.

#### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio, Sold by all Druggists, Etc.

Feed the game and rabbits for mercy's sake.

Subscribers of the Gazette who live in the west, south or anywhere at a distance will do a favor by writing a letter occasionally to the Gazette for publication. Their friends will be glad to hear from them and the public generally enjoy reading such letters, especially when they tell something new. Take up your pencil now and go to it, don't be a slacker in this or in any other duty. If you don't take this hint you will get a kick later.

A pretty Rainsburg girl was in Bedford Friday to have a picture taken for her. It is surmised that she has a hintbook that she prizes.

A girl must think a great deal of a man to be willing to give up her name for his and be herself no more.



#### Nudges by Philip's Boy

You say you don't believe in the Groundhog doctrine. Now hasn't it been cold for the past six weeks; eh?

The Everett Press speaks of those who call to pay subscriptions as "welcome visitors."

He who courts and does not wed, Must go alone, by jinks, to bed, Just so the merchant is not wise When he fails to advertise.

Spend some money with your home paper, And get returns—the proper caper.

Tell your neighbors about the Gazette and ask them to give it a trial subscription of 4 months for 50c. It will be doing your bit and the Gazette "devil" will do the rest.

A Cumberland Valley widow has filed her inventory and any good man may take her at his own appraisal providing that he doesn't ride in a Ford. She doesn't like a Ford.

A bluebird was singing in Bedford on Tuesday. How will that compare with the groundhog?

It took 16 shots by the State game warden on Paddy mountains to kill a ferocious big buck elk. They should have sent for the butcher at Mann's Choice to help them. He can kill a big steer in five shots.

A parcel was received by express at Bellefonte, Pa., from Cumberland, Md., last week marked "Don't open till Christmas."

A pretty girl from Cessna called Saturday who said she had neither read the Nudges nor the Hog Wallow News in the Gazette. She's a Slack, who needs to be reckoned with and it will be done "right-straight immediately."

Why must an old man walk with a cane when his old woman does not need one? That's the question, Mr. Man.

It is suggested that two kinds of Bibles be printed—one for Democrats and one for Republicans. So they can read to suit their notions like they do their newspapers.

Because of the war all married slackers who raise no families are to be arrested. It is not right just to live and die and leave nobody either to rejoice or to mourn over their departure for the happy hunting grounds. So get busy before the tag man comes.

Mrs. Will Mowry of Friend's Cove, was in town Saturday. She keeps perfectly healthy since she reads the Hog Wallow News and Nudges regularly. Tell it to your sick neighbors.

This winter has been cold and lots of snow but no one is anxious for it to go off with a rush. There is plenty of time for that.

The Nudger visited a friend in Bedford Sunday evening. First she tried to freeze him out with ice cream, then let the fire go out, then more ice cream, then made it too hot for him with a red hot stove and he had to leave. She is a winter Rose on the road to the Poorhouse.

"Try taking five minutes a day for character-building. Take it at the same time each day, if possible, and be sure to go where you can be alone. Leave behind, for this little time, all your cares and anxieties. Take with you your faith in Almighty God, and faith in yourself, the child of God and you will be better than you ever dreamed you could be."

J. S. Bowser, of Osterburg, took dinner at the Steckman hotel Monday, also Dunk Botts of Hog Wallow. Dunk eyed Jim very closely, but Jim didn't notice Dunk.

Ross Stiver went to Chaneyville, Monday to look at horses. He looked and came back. He would gladly have bought a shaving horse that could have pulled him back through the snowdrifts through Black Valley but no one had one for sale. He had to hire a man to ride a horse in front of him to show his horse where to walk. But he got home after a long sweat and a dozen upsets.

Feed the game and rabbits for mercy's sake.

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## ORGANIZE FOR A DRY NATION

Pennsylvania Fight for National Prohibition to Open on St. Valentine's Day.

WILL DISCUSS CANDIDATES

Elements in All Political Parties Will Be Lined Up for the Adoption of the Amendment—Relentless Fight is to Be Made.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 8.—The first big drive in a campaign of all dry forces in the state to secure ratification by the legislature of Pennsylvania of the National Prohibition amendment will commence in this city on St. Valentine's Day, Thursday, February 14, when the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania holds its state convention here. Delegates from all over the state representing all political parties and all elements interested in the fight against booze will attend and the managers of the affair promise lively sessions. Among the matters which the convention will consider is the manner in which the candidates will be selected and supported for the state legislature in the May primaries, who the dries shall support for governor, how the dry elements in the old line parties will be amalgamated into the campaign for a dry state and the adoption of plans for guiding the dry fight throughout the commonwealth.

Prominent men who have been invited to attend the convention and address it are Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana, Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neill, the Hon. Vance C. McCormick, the Hon. M. Clyde Kelly, member of Congress; Lex N. Mitchell, member of the state legislature, and several heads of state departments.

Caucus meetings of Republicans and of Democrats interested in the dry issue in the election this year have been arranged for and schools of method in conducting the statewide campaign will be held during the convention. The convention will adopt a platform and elect state officers and transact other business incidental to its work. John Royal Harris, D. D., of Pittsburgh, state superintendent of the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania, who was here this week arranging for the holding of the convention in the Chestnut Street Auditorium, predicted that the next legislature of the state will be dry and that Pennsylvania will be among the early states to ratify the prohibition amendment.

"Sentiment throughout the state is rapidly crystallizing in favor of nationwide prohibition," he said, "and I find as I go about through the various counties that all elements interested in the cause of temperance are rapidly lining up behind the Dry Federation. Our support from the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties will be enormous. Many men prominent in the Socialist and Labor parties have indicated that we will have strong support from their ranks. Our work of organizing the state is going on rapidly and systematically and by the time the primaries are held we will be in a position to know absolutely which candidates deserve our backing and we will get behind them with all our strength, no matter what their party affiliations. This is not a separate party movement but an interpartisan effort, intended to comb out the dry elements from all parties, creeds and clans. One of the powerful factors back of us are the Pennsylvania manufacturers and coal operators. Hundreds of executive heads of big enterprises and large mining operations in both the anthracite and bituminous fields have promised us their unflinching support to help make this state dry and protect our industrial and mine workers from the veil effects of intemperance and insure a greater concentration of effort toward winning the war. Many things have been put forth as necessary to win the war, but among practical men national prohibition seems to be considered the one great step which will solve all the other problems, the problem of manpower, food concentration, fuel supply, furnishing of war material. Pennsylvania business men believe that with a dry nation we will have increased efficiency from our workers enough grain for our needs and for our Allies, a greater supply of coal and a more rapid and effective turning out of supplies of war. Wherever I have been throughout the state I have been unable to find any support for the wet cause, excepting among the few selfishly interested in the business directly or indirectly. The most ardent supporter of the dry cause is the man who tipsles."

The officers and directors of the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania are: President, Hon. William E. Porter, New Castle, Pa.; vice presidents, Rev. Rufus W. Miller, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. H. H. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. B. E. P. Prugh, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Ella M. George, Beaver Falls, Pa., secretary, Hon. W. N. McNair, Pittsburgh, Pa.; treasurer, Rev. H. C. Gleiss, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; state superintendent, Rev. John Royal Harris, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Other directors are: Mr. George Rankin, Wilkensburg, Pa.; Mr. John E. Gill, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. J. Denny O'Neill, McKeesport, Pa.; Rev. Charles Scanlon, L. L. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Lex N. Mitchell, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. R. A. Hutchinson, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### Watson Post No. 332 Meets

The regular meeting of Maj. William Watson Post No. 332, G. A. R. of Bedford will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30. A full turn out is desired as there is some important business to be transacted and it happens to be "Lincoln's" Birthday. We are sure that some of our comrades will come prepared to give us a short patriotic address.



## Strengthen America Drink Bill and Cost of Government

\*In times of peace it takes approximately one billion dollars a year to run the government.

But we spend two billions a year on drink—just twice the amount of our bill for the support of the government.

Before we entered the present war we were spending a quarter of a billion dollars a year for national defence. Our drink bill was just eight times as much.

Before the war we were spending a little over \$66,000,000 a year on the administrative work of our government. Our annual bill for drink was practically thirty times as much.

Before the war we were spending \$200,000,000 a year for the conservation of our natural resources, the maintenance of rivers and harbors, public health and education and things of a similar nature. At the same time we were spending every year ten times as much on alcoholic liquor.

The war has enormously increased the cost of government. The whole nation is devoting itself to meeting the new demands upon it. We are all practising economies.

But what are we doing about that two billion dollar drink bill?

Why not cut it out entirely and spend the money for other things that will increase our happiness and our efficiency as a nation and enlarge our chances for winning the war?

Booze decreases happiness, makes us less efficient, and multiplies our chances of losing the war.

If you believe that the traffic in Alcohol does more harm than good—help stop it!

## Strengthen America Campaign

(This advertisement was prepared by Charles Steble)

### CONSERVE WHEAT, PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

The President of the United States has by a proclamation called upon the American people to further aid in the conservation of our wheat supply and other food staples to such an extent as will enable the continued support of our armies and the armies and civilian populations of those countries associated with us in the war.

Pursuant to this proclamation the United States Food Administrator has issued instructions limiting the sale of Wheat Flour by the trade. The operation of this Government regulation may for a time be attended by inconvenience in some localities but the need for wheat conservation is so serious as to demand instant co-operation on the part of the entire public, it has accordingly been ordered by the government that beginning Monday February 4 and continuing until further notice, all dealers in wheat flour, either wholesale or retail will be permitted to sell it only in combination with other recognized wheat substitutes in the minimum ratio of one pound of wheat substitute to each pound of wheat flour sold unless if first definitely determined that wheat substitutes in equal quantities have been previously purchased from another source, for the present a written and signed declaration by the purchaser within the trade will be considered sufficient evidence on which to base this determination. Cereals to be recognized as wheat substitutes are: corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, oatmeal, Hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice flour, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, foterita flour and no others, except that rye may be used until March 3. These regulations are to be strictly observed by the trade and all violations should be promptly reported to the State or County Administrator. This is a necessary war measure and appeal is made to the purchaser for patriotic acceptance of the conditions imposed even though inconvenient in the purchase of any flour by reason of the temporary shortage of substitute materials.

The above is the essential part of a telegraphic order from Mr. Howard Heinz State Food Administrator to me.

John N. Minnich,  
County Food Administrator.

### REMEMBER DEEP SNOW TWENTY-NINE YEARS AGO

But Not So Frigid

Mr. Joseph Corle of near Woodbury, and two sons John R. and Tobias of New Enterprise, Rt. 1, were attending to registration matters before the Draft Board on Tuesday. They came to Bedford in a sleigh. Mr. Corle says he can remember twenty-nine years ago in January there was a deep snow such as this but wasn't attended by such continued cold weather. Some old residents say that a way back in 1858 there was a continuous cold and stormy winter such as we have had so far. The snow was deep and the atmosphere zero cold. There was much suffering of stock, birds and game and a very hard winter for many residents.

### Bring Three Jitneys (15 cents) and get a Good Lunch.

(Continued from page 1)  
Fifteen Cent Lunch.

Beef Loaf  
Creamed Potatoes  
Cole Slaw  
Bread and Butter Sandwiches  
Coffee

Extras:  
Ice Cream. Cake.

Then for two more Jitneys, (ten cents) you can buy a parcel post package—a surprise packet—direct from St. Valentine, which we are assured will be as good as the "eats." The Circle will be "ever-ready" to serve every one who comes. Bring your friends.

### Flag Raising

The following program was carried out at a flag-raising on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, 1918, at New Paris:

Song by pupils of the public schools.  
Music by New Paris Band.  
Recitation by Frederick Blackburn.  
Music by Band.  
Address by Co. Supt. L. H. Hinkle.  
Music by Band.

Raising of the flag 8x15 ft. on a pole 45 ft. in length which stands at the curb of the side walk on the street in front of the school grounds. The flag was placed in position by E. V. Wright a veteran of the Civil War, assisted by Director S. H. Mickel, while the Band played "Long Live the U. S. of A."

In the evening an Educational meeting was held in the M. E. church where the following program was rendered:

Song by pupils and teachers of the public schools.  
Prayer by the Rev. S. H. Engler, pastor of the M. E. Church.

Song by Schools.  
Address by Assistant Co. Supt. H. D. Metzger.  
Song by schools.

Recitation by Miss Roberta Slick.  
Address by Co. Supt. L. H. Hinkle.  
Song by schools.

Both meetings were largely attended and were presided over by Prof. R. Reed Edwards, principal of the schools.



Don't forget that FIRE INSURANCE covers property damage by water used in extinguishing the fire—and firemen ARE EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL IN THEIR USE OF WATER. Insure NOW thru us and be safe.

J. ROY CESSNA



## CALL GOES OUT FOR VOLUNTEERS

Five Thousand Selects to Move to France Soon.

## CAMP SHERMAN BOYS READY

Thousand Additional Volunteers Are Wanted For Divers Duties at Other Army Camps - Selects Express Eagerness to Go to Battle Front. Chance For Cavalrymen to Go Abroad.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 5.—Camp Sherman boys may soon see overseas service. A call upon Ohio and western Pennsylvania selects has gone out. Volunteers to the number of 6,000 are asked for. Five thousands of these will be the first comparatively large-sized body of Camp Sherman troops to be assured active duty in France. It is not permissible to say how soon the men will leave nor give other details, save that they will go before the division moves and that they more than likely will be on their way before the end of February.

Of the 6,000 volunteers, 1,000 are wanted for other camps. Five hundred machinists are to go to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. The call asks also for 53 motor truck men, who are to be sent to Fort Myer, Va.; 64 machinists to go to Camp Dix, Washington, and 13 plumbers and laborers to go to the same place; four statisticians and tool designers to go to the Watertown (N. Y.) arsenal; 100 bakers to go to some quartermaster school yet to be named, and a gun designer to report to the chief signal officer at Washington.

Officers say the asking for volunteers is superfluous. They assert the Ohio selects are so anxious to get to France that there will be so many volunteers it will be necessary to pick the men from volunteers.

The one big restlessness in Camp Sherman is that of wanting to "get to fighting." While the men are not complaining of conditions here, they do want action. The quicker they get it the happier will be the 33,000 odd now keyed to the fighting pitch.

Officers here who have had cavalry experience stand an excellent chance of getting back into that branch of service through transfer to the new regiments that are to be formed for overseas, as announced last week by the war department. The war department has asked for a list of names of eligible men.

Fred Hurd and William A. Gourley of Marietta did not sell their places in the Rainbow division to "German spies," it was officially announced. The two were arrested recently and now are held here as deserters. According to word by way of Washington, from General Pershing, a check of the men shows that Hurd and Gourley left the Rainbow division at an eastern port of embarkation on Oct. 13 without required passes. They were formally charged with desertion Dec. 12.

## NEW DRAFT BILLS UP

War Department Would Reinforce the Conscription Act.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Congress has before it a series of measures prepared by the war department to reinforce the draft law and put the military establishment in readiness to meet any eventuality. The most important of these measures provides for the immediate registration of all men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917. It is estimated that there are fully 600,000 of such young men and that at least 75 per cent of them will be listed in Class 1 of the draft. With the passage of this measure, not less than 2,000,000 men will be available for immediate draft in Class 1. There is nothing in the bill to release men passing the age of 31 years from liability to the draft.

Meanwhile the senate is awaiting the treaties recently negotiated with Great Britain and Canada for the drafting of their nationals in the United States. The treaties probably will be ratified virtually without debate. It is estimated that approximately 100,000 men will be added to the draft by these agreements.

Another of the most important of the new draft bills provides authority for the president to conscript skilled labor for military service wherever and whenever needed. For instance, if General Pershing needed 1,000 carpenters, the president, under the provisions of the pending measure, could order a draft sufficient to meet the requirement.

## Three Officials Ousted.

Cleveland, Feb. 2.—Charles F. Kibler, superintendent of city markets and city sealer together with an inspector and custodian in Central market, were peremptorily removed from office. The removals resulted from charges that the three officials had not properly regulated prices consumers were forced to pay for food products.

## Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Tiffin, O., Feb. 4.—Walter O. Bigham of Attica, charged with the murder of his wife, Mary E. Bigham, was found guilty of manslaughter. Bigham returned to his home in Attica under \$5,000 bond.

## BAKER'S CLAIM CHALLENGED

Hitchcock Declares Secretary's Statement Is Misleading.

## DELIVERS SPEECH IN SENATE

Characterizes as Preposterous Baker's Statement That Half Million American Soldiers Will Be in France Early This Year.—Williams and Reed Reply to Hitchcock's Remarks.—Daniels Upholds Baker.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Sharply criticizing the war department and charging Secretary Baker with unintentionally misleading the country, Senator Hitchcock, Democratic member of the military committee, delivered a prepared speech in support of the bills for a war cabinet and a munitions director, which the president opposes.

Senators Williams of Mississippi and Reed of Missouri, Democrats, replied, opposing the war reorganization measures as proposals to usurp President Wilson's authority. The former declared that "the German game is muck-raking this administration," and asserting that efforts to force the bills are futile because of executive veto, urged cessation of agitation.

Senator Hitchcock characterized as "preposterous and exaggerated" Secretary Baker's recent statement to the senate military committee that the United States would have half a million soldiers in France early this year and that prospects were not unpromising for ships to carry a million more who would be ready during the year.

The senator declared that Secretary Baker was no doubt sincere, but was misled by lack of information regarding scarcity of ships into making sanguine predictions. He said President Wilson himself "does not know the real situation," and cited this situation as an illustration of the absence of government co-ordination.

Secretary Daniels authorized the statement that the navy is assured of enough transport facilities to make sure that there will be 500,000 American troops in France early this year, as was stated by Secretary Baker recently before the senate military committee. Mr. Daniels made the statement when informed that Secretary Baker's forecast of the number of men to be sent abroad had been challenged in the senate by Senator Hitchcock. He would not say whether the navy department's outlook for ships was such as to warrant the expectation of having 1,000,000 more men in France by the end of 1918.

## RED CROSS RENDERS AN ACCOUNTING

What It Has Done With Money Contributed By Americans.

Washington, Feb. 4.—What the American Red Cross has done with the vast sums of money entrusted to it by the people of the United States is stated in detail in a report just issued by the national headquarters. To date, \$79,450,727.35 has been appropriated for relief work in this country and abroad.

For foreign relief \$44,657,795 has been appropriated as follows: France, \$20,519,259.60; Belgium, \$1,399,631; Russia, \$751,940.87; Roumania, \$2,617,398.76; Italy, \$3,146,016; Serbia, \$871,180.76; Great Britain, \$1,703,642; other foreign countries, \$2,536,300; American soldiers who may be taken prisoners, \$343,627.

The foregoing appropriations are from the time the United States entered the war until April 30, 1918. For the United States the Red Cross has appropriated \$2,612,532.60 and the reason this sum is not larger is because the government provides nearly everything our army and navy needs, and besides, there is no civilian distress in this country of any considerable proportions.

The great variety of the military and civilian relief work being done by the Red Cross is indicated briefly in the following list. Canteens that afford food, baths and sleeping quarters for men at the front; rest stations and recreation centers for soldiers in transit and at port of arrival in France; care of destitute children, furnishing supplies to 4,000 hospitals, teaching mutilated soldiers new trades; reconstruction of villages, bringing together families of soldiers scattered by the war; farms for convalescent soldiers; sanitariums for tubercular and other patients; food clothing, medicine and shelter for the homeless and destitute; and other activities too numerous to mention.

It is stated by the national council that all salaries and administrative expenses are paid out of membership dues, so that every penny given to the Red Cross war fund has been spent for relief. This answers the rumors that have been circulated about the expenses of operation.

## JOHN L. SULLIVAN

King of the Ring for Ten Years.

Died Saturday, February 2, 1918. John L. Sullivan the greatest of all boxers in the world died Saturday morning. He had arisen in the morning feeling all right, as he thought, at his home at Allington, Massachusetts, but at 11 o'clock had a sudden sinking spell, a doctor was called but the grim reaper knocked him out and he remarked that he would "lie down for a while." He soon asked if the bath room was warm and said he wanted a bath, but during the next ten minutes his spirit fled. He was 59 years of age and had been married twice, both wives dead. He left no children.

The regret of Sullivan's life was that in the heyday of his fame he had tossed away a million dollars of the fortune he had earned. This seemed to come to him suddenly in a saloon in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1905. On that occasion the great John L. swung on the "black bottle" with the remark, "If I ever take another drink I hope I choke, so help me God." And John L., despite the sneers of the doubtful Thomases, kept his word to his dying day. There wasn't a man who knew the John L. of the old life but who did not predict that "old John L." would fall from the water wagon sooner or later, like a ton of brick." Sullivan's reply to all these prophecies was a determined and bitter campaign against drink in any form.

In his lectures—and let it be said that his rugged arguments lingered with any one who ever heard him—he blamed rum for the loss of his championship to James J. Corbett at New Orleans in 1892.

After Sullivan had announced that he had trod on John Barleycorn for good and all his friends in Boston gave him a monster benefit to set him on his financial feet again. With this money Sullivan began a wonderful fight to accumulate another fortune and he made good. He died with his wealth estimated in six figures.

His hardest fight was with Jake Kilane whom he defeated in the 75th round. Sullivan was knocked out finally though by James Corbett in 1881. His greatest victory was when he knocked out John Barleycorn and his greatest deeds were in helping others to conquer the drink habit.

He made \$2,000,000 in his life and spent \$1,000,000 on drink for himself and supposed friends.

No coffin in Boston was large enough to contain his body. A special one was ordered from New York and The Great John L. is beneath the sod. And his spirit returned to Almighty God.

He fought his fights, he finished his course. Many thought better, at heart were worse.

## MRS JOHN MCCABE

Mrs. John McCabe, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Fox, of Danville, Pa., died on Saturday last at St. Francis' Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. She was aged 42 years and much beloved in the community in which she lived. Her relatives and a large number of friends accompanied the remains to Bedford, coming on Thursday morning in a special car which was attached to the Broad Top train.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. L. McKinney, who had the funeral mass in St. Thomas' church from which burial was made in the Catholic cemetery.

The deceased is survived by her husband and eight children.

## RHODA FILLER

Rhoda Filler of Rainsburg, aged about 20 years, and daughter of Marion Filler, of Rainsburg, died last Saturday morning of tuberculosis. She is survived by her father and mother and the following brothers and sisters: Ralph, Benton, Allen, Joseph, Marian, Mary, Jean and Rebecca all at home and Rose, of Sparks, Nevada. Her funeral was held Wednesday and was conducted by Rev. Walter C. Pugh, of the Reformed Church, though she was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Her interment was made at the Methodist cemetery at Rainsburg.

## HIRAM PITTMAN

The funeral of Hiram Pittman who died January 24 at Mench, took place at Rock Hill church on Sunday following. He was 64 years of age. He is survived by three brothers, Geo. William and Oliver, all near Everett, also his widow, who was Malissa Clark, and two sons, Filmore and Jacob at home.

## DAVID G. SPARKS

David G. Sparks of West Providence, the last leaf of his family tree, aged 78 died at his home near Everett and was buried in the home graveyard Friday afternoon last. He was a bachelor, a brother of the late James H. Sparks who died a year ago. They lived together and were both soldiers in the Civil war.

## GEORGE RICE

George Rice a native of Chaneyville died last week at Lysen, Pa., near Altoona. His death came suddenly receiving a stroke and before his wife could get to him he was dead. He leaves eight children.

## Young Soldier Died

Wm. Grant Brantner a young soldier from West Providence township died at Camp Lee from pneumonia and measles. He was a son of Simon Brantner.

## Ball—Shaffer

A romance which began several years ago, culminated last Thursday afternoon in Bedford, when Miss Margaret Shaffer of Point, Pa., and Mr. Charles A. Ball of Schellsburg, Pa., were married at the parsonage of Trinity Lutheran church. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. C. R. Altenbach. The bride wore a blue traveling gown. They left after the ceremony for their future home in Schellsburg via sleigh and the old grey mare, where Mr. Ball is engaged in garage work. Best wishes.

## GRAIN NEEDED TO FEED OUR ALLIES

America Cheerfully Sacrificing Food—Breweries Should Be Shut Down

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 6, 1918.—The Hon. William E. Porter, former Judge of Lawrence County, president of the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania, which holds its state convention in this city on St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, to organize the fight to put Pennsylvania among the 36 states supporting the Prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States, sees within the next few weeks a great clamor from the public for nation-wide Prohibition because of the diversion of grain to alcoholic beverages which is sorely needed to supply the tables of our people and our Allies.

"The American people are the most obedient to discipline of any peoples in the world," Judge Porter said, "and have cheerfully put themselves on a voluntary ration at the mere suggestion of the government, without the passing of or enforcing of any laws. No other country in the world war presents a spectacle of a public so willingly and cheerfully acquiescing in voluntary self restraint and deprivation of common necessities on the mere plea that it must be done to 'win the war.' That is the splendid democratic spirit of the American people. But—and this is a most significant 'but'—when these same people begin to realize that although these self sacrifices are made and their children are put on slender rations and obliged to use grains for food which are inferior to wheat, still the brewing business goes on with its annual consumption of enough food stuff to feed a nation, then there will be an awakening which I firmly believe will drive the last vestige of the liquor business out of America for ever. Already there are abundant signs that the public is figuring out this problem and commencing to get angry."

## BILLIONS INCREASE IN CROP VALUES

The value of farm products of the United States for the year 1917 reach the tremendous and unprecedented sum of \$19,443,849,000, an increase of more than six billion over the values of 1916 and almost nine billion more than 1915.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary estimate for last year showing crop values of \$13,610,436,000, representing 70 per cent of the value of all farm products of our farms.

By far the greatest and best customers of the farmers of the country now are the United States and our Allies. The money used by all of these Governments in purchasing the products of American farms is raised by the sale of Liberty Bonds. Part is spent by the United States itself and part loaned to our Allies. In lending to the United States, therefore, the American farmer is simply enabling his best customers to purchase his products and receiving in return the best security in the world. Good business as well as patriotism urges the farmers of America to liberally support the financial undertakings of the Government.

## THE COLORED AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Americans of every section, of every class, and of every race have answered the call of their country.

"Twelve million colored people have rallied to the defense of their country in this crisis, and will do their full share in helping to win this world war for democracy." Dr. Robert R. Moton principal of Tuskegee Institute, successor to Booker T. Washington in that office, said recently in an address at the Twenty-seventh Tuskegee Conference.

The colored American citizens will do their part in producing foodstuff on the farm, in conserving food in the home, and in fighting in the trenches in Europe, said Dr. Moton, and in addition the colored ministry and the colored teachers will preach and teach thrift among their race.

It has been impossible to obtain figures on the amount of Liberty Loan bonds purchased by colored Americans in the first and second loans, but it is known that according to their means and ability the colored race were very loyal and active and most liberal subscribers to the loans.

## EXECUTRICES NOTICE.

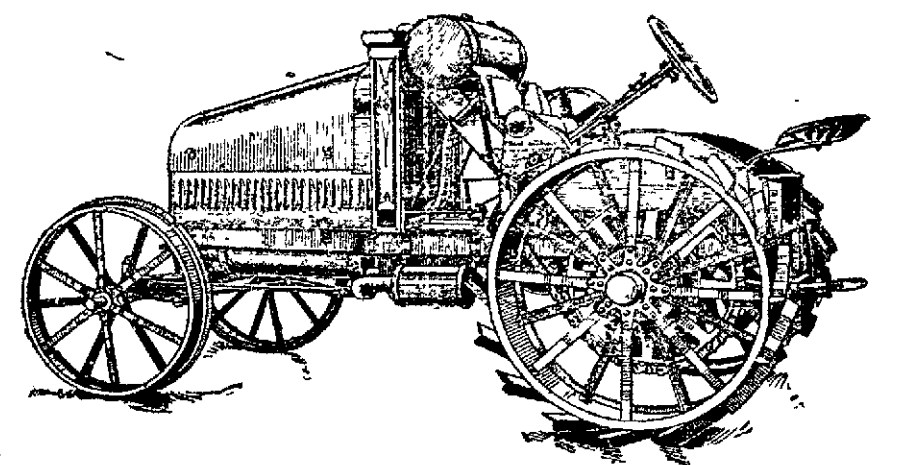
Estate of Jonathan Donahoe, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

KATHARINE DONAHOE, ELIZABETH DONAHOE, Executors Bedford, Pa.

Stricken With Paralysis. Oliver S. McMullen, the well-known manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at this place, and for many years an operator, is critically ill at his home on South Richard street, having suffered a stroke of paralysis Tuesday morning. His death is expected most any time, as he has been unconscious ever since.

## THE INTERNATIONAL 8-16



## A HANDY TRACTOR

A few minutes in the seat of an 8-16 gives you a new idea of the ease and comfort of doing farm work with a kerosene tractor. All the controls are right at hand—spark and throttle controls just under the steering wheel; clutch and brake operated by foot pedals; speed changing levers just where your hand falls on them—everything as handy as on an automobile.

International 8-16 has three forward speeds: 1 3/4 and 2 1/2 miles per hour for plowing, disking and other field work, and 4 miles per hour for road work and when traveling from one job to another. It also has a reverse speed.

You will like this tractor when you see it. When you run it you will like it better. Come in soon and see it because it looks as though we might not have enough International 8-16 tractors to go round.

BRUCE & ALONZO CROYLE, Dealers. OSTERBURG, PA.

## DETERMINATION AND PERSISTENCE

Success requires determination—the will to progress week by week and month by month.

The other factor is persistence—which insures continued progress.

Determination and persistence, in saving regularly a part of the income, are necessary for every individual who would know success and prosperity.

Our savings facilities are at the service of every resident of this community.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Bedford, Pa.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Julia A. Trout, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Wm. H. Trout, Executor, Bedford, Pa.

George Points, Attorney. Feb. 3, 6wk.

## BEDFORD EVIDENCE FOR BEDFORD PEOPLE

The Statements of Bedford Residents Are Surely More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers.

Home testimony is real proof. Public statements of Bedford people carry real weight.

What a friend or neighbor says compels respect.

The word of one whose home is far away invites your doubts.

Here's a Bedford statement.

And it's for Bedford people's benefit.

Such evidence is convincing.

That's the kind of proof that backs Doan's Kidney Pills.

Miss Mary E. Wise, 147 Spring St., says "I suffered greatly from backaches and distressing pains through my kidneys. I couldn't stoop or lift anything without great pain and I also had severe headaches and dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Heckerman's Drug Store, removed the backaches and pains in my kidneys and the headaches and dizzy spells left. The action of my kidneys also became regulated. I am pleased to have you use my recommendation for Doan's Kidney Pills at any time you wish."

60c. at all dealers Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## "Strenua Inertia."

Horne speaks of this state of mind which we call nervousness and which we consider peculiar to ourselves, and describes it by felicitous image as "strenua inertia"—strenuous inertia—agitation, vain and ineffective always, and doing nothing not really knowing that desiring most ardently a speedy firing of a desire gratified—Ferreira.

## Deposit Your Savings

The sane and straight road to independence and success is saving money—it's the only one. Don't be mistaken about that.

—Harold Horpe

On our Savings Accounts we Pay 3 per cent per annum compounded quarterly. One Dollar Starts You

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Application for Certificate of Public Convenience

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Pure Oil Pipe Line Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, and by The Pure Oil Pipe Line Company, an Ohio corporation, for a Certificate of Public Convenience evidencing the Commission's approval to the Pure Oil Line Company to lease its pipe line system to The Pure Oil Pipe Line Company (of Ohio). The public hearing on which will be held in the rooms of the Commission at Harrisburg on the 27th day of February, 1918 at 9.30 o'clock, a. m. when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard if they so desire.

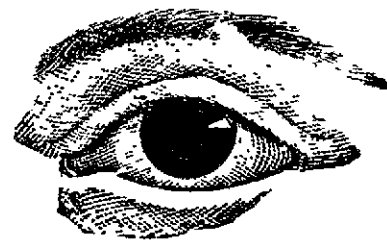
Arlington C. Harvey, John W. Dunkle, Eugene Mackey, Attorneys for applicants. Feb. 3—13

Forgetting Our Faults. We easily forget our faults when they are known only to ourselves.



There are no better Cold Tablets  
**THAN OUR OWN**  
They Cure  
Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents

**Ed. D. Heckerman**  
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.



**Dr. A. C. WOLF,**  
BEDFORD, PA.  
Diseases of the

**EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT**

My Glasses are guaranteed for 4 years from \$3 to \$7, and guaranteed for a life time from \$8 to \$15. Any time it is necessary I will examine the eyes and change the lenses, free of charge.

## FALL & WINTER GARMENTS

Cleaned or Dyed and Refinished.

By our methods have a wholesome newness, and lend a satisfaction in renewed service that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Footer's methods are always swift and best.

We have special facilities for cleaning or dyeing FURS of all kinds.

**FOOTER'S DYE WORKS**

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

The Plez-U Shop.

POWELL & BAIN, Agents.

## BEDFORD FISH MARKET

HERE IS WHERE YOU GET THE VERY BEST

A Fresh Fish, Oysters and Crackers, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Dressed Poultry, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Celery, Lettuce and Good Eats Generally. Come and See!

129 EAST PITT ST., Opposite Garage.

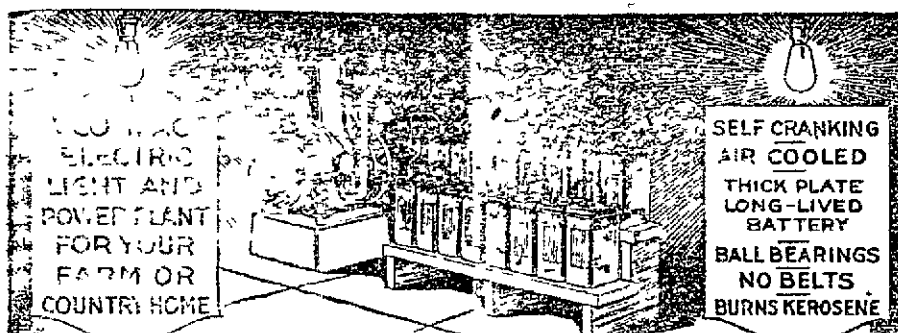
**Dr. F. P. STEHLEY and SON**

Leading Dentists in Cumberland  
**LOCATED**

at No. 100 Baltimore Street over  
McCroy's 10-Cent Store

P. O. Box 367

Cumberland, Md.



Over 40,000

Satisfied Users Endorse

**DELCO-LIGHT**

Over 40,000 owners of farms, country homes and stores, throughout the world, representatives of over sixty different lines of business, are finding DELCO-LIGHT to be a dependable and trustworthy electric light and power plant.

J. R. Diehl, ..... Lutzville, R. D.  
Wm. Nave, ..... Cumberland Valley  
Jasper Elder, ..... Cumberland Valley  
Clarence Cuppet, ..... Mann's Choice  
New Enterprise Garage, ..... New Enterprise  
Jacob W. Snider, ..... New Enterprise  
B. F. McMahon, ..... Woodbury  
D. S. Burget, ..... Curryville, Pa.  
W. N. Bush, ..... Martinsburg, Pa.  
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Herald Printing Co., ..... Martinsburg, Pa.  
M. V. Zeth, ..... Hopewell  
John Langdon, ..... Hopewell

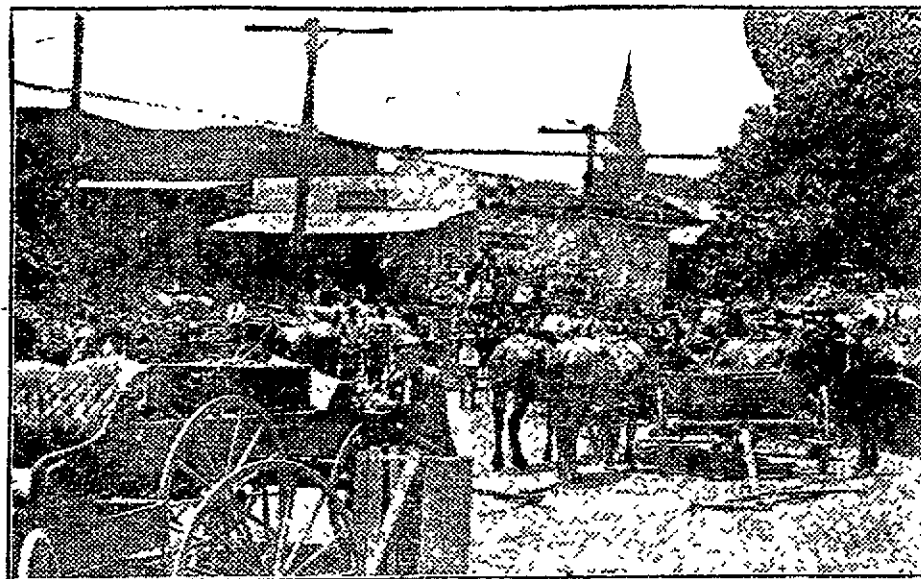
Write for Descriptive Booklet,  
C. B. HETRICK, Dealer, Woodbury, Pa.

The above local citizens are users of the Delco-Light System.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GAZETTE**

## Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)  
**TOWN AND COUNTRY TEAMWORK WILL WIN**



A Picture of Business—Carroll County Shipping Its Food Products Co-operatively.

## AID FARMERS TO POOL SHIPPING

Town People Co-operate to Create Service That Is Worth While.

**WHOLE COUNTY IS BENEFITED**

People of Mississippi Township Worked as a Unit to Solve the Transportation Problem—Details of the Scheme.

Town people and farmers down in Carroll county, Mississippi, are pulling together. They learned how last season in clubbing to ship cars of produce—hogs, cattle, poultry, eggs, and potatoes. Business men in the town financed the shipments at cost and town people as well as farmers contributed their bits of produce. One season of co-operation has seen the breaking of the imaginary line separating the town and country, with the result that this county has taken some significant strides forward.

It began when the county agent offered to help farmers pool their cattle and hogs into car shipments to large markets where better prices were obtainable. These shipments were so successful that the service was extended to poultry and eggs and potatoes.

### A Club the Medium.

The Carroll County Prosperity club is the medium through which the town dwellers and the farmers work together for the best interests of both. The club was organized one day last June when the county agent called the people of the county together at the courthouse. The club has no dues, no constitution, or by-laws. It is a simple medium through which undertakings for the good of the entire county are carried on, and it has proved beneficial in many ways. In addition to the business gains which have been realized, it has resulted in developing a feeling of friendship and confidence on both sides.

During the first six months of last year Carroll county shipped co-operatively \$27,194.63 worth of produce, divided as follows: Hogs, \$15,512; cattle, \$1,567; poultry, 44,464.74, and potatoes, \$8,162. As Carroll county makes no claim to a large livestock industry these amounts are the more creditable. For example, the hogs shipped were all "picked-up" hogs—the county had made no effort heretofore to grow hogs except for home use. Encouraged by the co-operative shipping plan and realizing the war needs for more pork, Carroll county is now making a great effort to increase its production of these animals.

### One Per Cent For Expenses.

Shipments are made co-operatively, the total expenses being deducted from the total receipts and the balance divided among the shippers according to the number of pounds of produce contributed. Money contributed by the business men of Carrollton for expenses was sufficient for a time, but a later arrangement provided that 1 per cent of the receipts on all shipments should be deducted for expenses. Under their arrangement the Carroll County Prosperity club was able to report a balance to its credit at the middle of last season and 50 chicken coops and 400 egg cases paid for.

Poultry and egg shipments have been widely popular, as nearly everyone in the county produces more or less poultry. The details of how the people of Carroll county made up co-operative carlots of poultry and eggs and how they are enabled thereby to receive higher prices forms another story which will be told later in these columns.

That improved roads would benefit our country school system there would seem to be no doubt. Good roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools—centrally located—will accommodate all of the children with-

in a radius of four or five miles. In many communities having the advantage of improved roads commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers employed, and modern facilities for teaching supplied at a minimum cost.

### Winter Care of Bush Fruit.

Bush fruits in the city gardens and on the farm should be pruned during the fall or winter in order to increase the yield of berries next summer. The period between the falling of the leaves in autumn and the starting of growth in spring is the season in which currants and gooseberries should be pruned. The ideal currant bush, at which the pruner should aim has six to eight main branches, while the gooseberry has eight to twelve. None of these branches should be over three years old. Two or three of the main branches of the currant and three to four main branches of the gooseberry should be removed each season, the older branches being cut out and a like number of the most vigorous canes of the current season's growth left to take their place. All other young canes and all canes bent to or near the ground should also be removed. If this system is followed each year after the bushes reach the age of three years, pruning will be relatively simple and the plantation kept in good condition.

Usually no pruning is given either raspberry or blackberry bushes, but in the North where low temperatures and drying winds prevail, the canes, or branches, should be bent over, care being taken not to break them, and covered with soil to a depth of two or three inches. This should be done as late as possible, yet before the ground becomes frozen. Uncover the canes in the spring before the buds start. All the weaker canes, as well as stronger ones not needed for the crop the following season, should be removed before the others are covered. In the spring if the canes of the raspberry are long and are not to be supported by stakes or a trellis, the ends should be cut back. If cut back to a height of three feet, the canes should be able to support their crop, keeping the berries out of the dirt. Sometimes when the canes are slender it will be necessary to cut them back to two and one-half feet in length. The side branches of the blackberries are usually pruned back in early spring.

The farmer must use his labor to the best possible advantage. It is necessary that we get more done in a day than when labor was cheap. That can be done only by a farmer studying his business more closely and applying farm management principles.

Save manure. The necessity for this is sometimes forgotten by the small farmer who is just starting in the business of livestock production. Fertilizer is scarce high in price and hard to get for many reasons. Therefore, the more manure saved to apply to the land the less need for fertilizer.

Those who are planning to use commercial fertilizer or lime next season should place their orders in ample time to insure delivery by the time they are needed. If this is delayed too long, shipments may be received too late to be used when they do the most good. A safe place should be provided on the farm for the storage of fertilizer and lime in case they are received previous to the time for using them.

Round up the farm implements and machinery and get them under cover. Go over them carefully to determine what is needed in the way of repairs, new parts, or additional tools and take steps at once to secure these in order to be prepared for next year's crop production campaign.

A sewer pipe or waste drain near a well is dangerous because such a pipe or drain is seldom water-tight. If a sewer pipe must run near a well, cast-iron pipe should be used.

The farmers of one Massachusetts county, through an arrangement by the farm bureau, have been furnishing large quantities of fresh vegetables direct to nearby military camps. Through the efforts of the same organization, the farmers were able to secure manure from the camps

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union)

**LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 10**

**JESUS CHOOSES THE TWELVE.**

LESSON TEXT—Mark 3:7-25.  
GOLDEN TEXT—And he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach.  
—Mark 3:14.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 10:1-4; Luke 6:12-16, John 15:15-27; Matt. 5:12-18; 16:24-28; John 17:6-28; 1 Tim. 4:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus chooses twelve helpers.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The twelve and what we know about them.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—What it means to be a disciple of Jesus.

No man can alone accomplish any great task. Every great leader has been blessed by one or more equally great helpers. Luther had his Melancthon; Wesley, his brother Charles, Whitfield and others; Moody had Whittle, Bliss, Sankey, Townner and more. These leaders but followed the example of our Lord. Jesus' ministry made him much observed and greatly multiplied his duties and burdens. When, therefore, he chose these disciples, he desired not only to obtain help and to begin to teach those who were to take his place, but, like every other act, he desired to teach a lesson to those who were so carefully observing him. In verse 14 we are told that he chose twelve, which was a significant number, corresponding to the twelve tribes, and at once confirmed his assumption to the Messiahship and meant that the wondrous prophecies were being fulfilled. It also served to stimulate those upon whom the choice fell. Jesus, as we know from other passages, retired to the mountains to pray. The call came from on high (v. 13), and those called "went up" to him for preparation and for qualification. The call is a purposeful one, for it is not enough to go up; we must also go down and out; hence these are "sent" (vv. 14, 15). Only those who are authorized, however, are sent. Those whom Jesus sent out were to found a new kingdom and to do a greater work than merely to judge the people, because they were not only to judge results, but they were to change results by altering causes; hence they had power over demons, even as the Master, for evil has no rights. The source of their power is to be Jesus, for he is to be with them, our own protection as well (Matt. 28:20); and their power is to grow with its usage, for we learn by doing. These men were originally untold, not by a creed but by an ideal; not by a doctrine or teaching, but by actions; not by a subscription to a confession. At once they met with conflict. First of all by a blasphemous unbeliever. The Holy Ghost is no more holy than Jesus; but, if we slander him in his veiled condition and before his unfinished work, great shall be the penalty. Those who hate God shut out the light. Secondly, by a conflict with misdirected zeal. There were those about Jesus who watched over him, whereas rather they should have had him watching over them (v. 21). On the other hand, the scribes accused him of being possessed of devils. They attributed to the devil the work that the Holy Spirit and Son were doing. What a strange picture! Friends seeing to restrain, enemies accusing and relatives interfering, yet nothing to stop the onward march of the kingdom of God. Luke tells us that these twelve were selected from among the rest of the disciples. They were to have greater nearness and more extensive authority and, of course, greater tests than the others who were disciples or "learners." These disciples are to be the light of the world. The Christian, "who is the salt of the earth," loses his identity and will lose his power and become like the world, if he keeps not near unto Christ. As light is a good thing to preserve, purify and to cleanse, so are the Christians, yet there is a greater thing when we energize, direct and believe. This is what the apostles were to do. The aggressive Peter and the other "Son of Thunder," the reflective, cautious Thomas, these were the men who were sent forth as public heralds (John 1:34). Some they are to win by personal solicitation (James 1:41). Others by public proclamation (Acts 2:39-41). Men are saved through men, and those whom he sends forth are those who have first learned to follow. Their work is made permanent only as "they abide in him." God wants the hearing ear, the believing heart and the confessing mouth (Rom. 10:14). The one who would preach Jesus and have power in his name must first of all "be with him," that is, he must enjoy a deep, abiding, victorious life of fellowship with Jesus. Jesus gave directions to those he sent out, first to preach; second, to heal illness; third, to cast out demons.

Our mission is to both body and soul, but Christ puts the spiritual needs first (vv. 11, 15; see Matt. 10:7, 8). The difficulty with many leaders of today is that they know his order. Those whom Jesus sends out are to offer his kingdom to men and not command men to receive it. Their work will bring variance upon the earth, even among those in the same family; but those who will not so are not "worthy of me." Jesus said plainly that the victories of his kingdom were often hindered rather than helped by the presence of his crowds (v. 12).

## For Sale

Building with store room and dwelling.

Also stock of merchandise with good trade.

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Real Estate Agents

Room Seven, Ridenour Block.

BEDFORD, PENNA.

"The Treatment You Finally Take!"

**OLD DR. THEE'S**

1719 Spring Garden St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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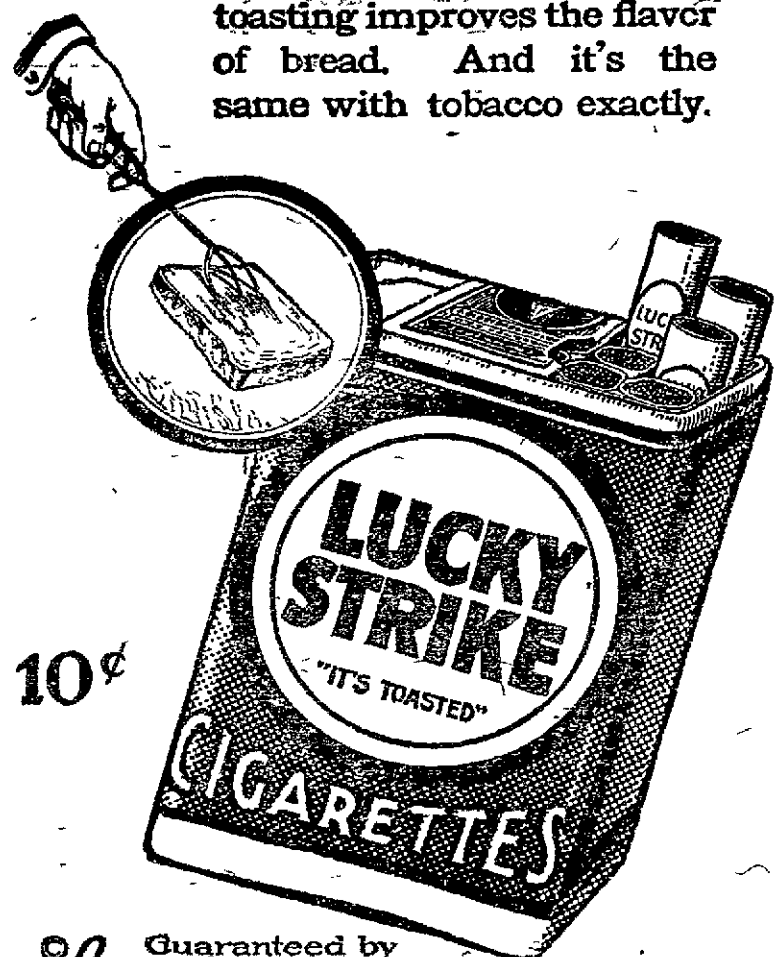


# LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

YOU'LL enjoy this real Burley cigarette. It's full of flavor—just as good as a pipe.

## IT'S TOASTED

The Burley tobacco is toasted; makes the taste delicious. You know how toasting improves the flavor of bread. And it's the same with tobacco exactly.



Guaranteed by  
The American Tobacco Co.  
INCORPORATED

# HOME CARD TELLS HOW THE HOUSEWIFE CAN HELP THE SOLDIERS WIN THE WAR

Food Director Heinz Makes Public Latest Program For Conserving Wheat, Meat, Fats and Sugar—He Asks You to Send For Receipt Book.

Now, it's up to the housewife! President Wilson and Herbert Hoover have told us that FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR, and they have told us how to use the present supply of food to make a war-victory possible. Howard Heinz, Director of the Food Supply Department, Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, and Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, recently issued the text of the second Home Card. The card has on it a full explanation of what the United States Food Administration wants you to do to conserve food.

Read every word of it, then read it again.

## HANG THIS IN YOUR KITCHEN UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION HOME CARD 1918

### WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP WIN THIS WAR

Our Problem is to feed the Allies and our own soldiers abroad by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, butter and sugar.

Our Solution is to eat less of these and as little of all foods as will support health and strength. All saving counts for victory.

The Food Administration asks every loyal American to help win the war by maintaining rigidly, as a minimum of saving, the following program:

Have TWO WHEATLESS DAYS (Monday and Wednesday) every week, and ONE WHEATLESS MEAL in every day.

Explanation—On "Wheatless" days and in "Wheatless" meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is, that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

Have ONE MEATLESS DAY (Tuesday) in every week and ONE MEATLESS MEAL in every day. Have TWO PORKLESS DAYS (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.

Explanation—"Meatless" means without any cattle, hog or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. "Porkless" means without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need.

Make every day a FAT SAVING DAY (Butter, lard, lard-substitutes, etc.)

Explanation—Fry less; bake, broil, boil or stew foods instead. Save meat drippings; use these and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children; therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap; it is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need.

Make every day a SUGAR-SAVING DAY.

Explanation—Use less sugar. Less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need.

Use FRUITS, VEGETABLES and POTATOES abundantly.

Explanation—These foods are healthful and plentiful, and, at the same time, partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Raise all you can for home use.

Use MILK wisely.

Explanation—Use all of the milk; waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese.

HOARDING FOOD. Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary; the Government is protecting the food supply of its people.

Loyalty in little things is the foundation of the national strength. DISLOYALTY IN LITTLE THINGS GIVES AID TO THE ENEMY. KEEP THE PLEDGE.

Do not limit the food of growing children.

Eat sufficient food to maintain health; the nation needs strong people.

Co-operate with your local and federal food administrators. Take their advice.

Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate."

Housekeepers should help the stores to cut down deliveries.

Use local supplies; this saves railroad transportation.

Report to the nearest food administration officer the name and address of any person discouraging the production or saving of food.

## WHY WE MUST SAVE FOOD

To the Members of the United States Food Administration: The men of the Allied Nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. Even the men of the European neutral countries are under arms. The fields of both Allies and neutrals lack man-power, fertilizer and machinery. Hence the production of food by these countries has steadily lessened ever since the beginning of the war, while, at the same time, the shortage of shipping has grown more and more serious, with the consequent, steady increase of difficulties in bringing food from the faraway markets of India, Australia and the Argentine.

The situation has become critical. There is simply not enough food in Europe, yet the soldiers of the Allies must be maintained in full strength; their wives and children at home must not face famine; the friendly neutrals must not be starved; and, finally, our own army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food.

There is just one way in which all these requirements can be met. North America must furnish the food. And we must furnish it from our savings because we have a ready-made surplus.

We do not need to starve our own people. We have plenty for ourselves, and it is the firm policy of the Food Administration to retain for our people, by its control of exports, a sufficient supply of every essential foodstuff. We want nobody in our country to eat less than is necessary for good health and full strength, for America needs the full productive power of all its people. Much of the needed saving can be effected by substituting one kind of food for another. But the time has come to put aside all selfishness and disloyalty. There must be sacrifice.

The Allies ask us to meet only their absolutely imperative needs. They are restricting the consumption of their own people to the minimum necessary for health and strength. They are controlling their food by drastic government regulation. There is no actual privation among their women and children. They are starving on a ration of bread.

The Allies need wheat and meat and fat and sugar. They must have more of all these than we have been sending, more than we shall be able to send unless we restrict our own consumption. We can do it without harm for as a nation we are today eating and wasting much more food than we need.

The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing: the loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food. It is not a government responsibility. It is the responsibility of each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our army, the Allies and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help.

If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal, we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory, victory over the enemy of the world.

HOWARD HEINZ  
Federal Food Administrator for United States Food Administration.  
Pennsylvania.

# HOGWALLOW NEWS

[DUNK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent.

Some Where, Feb. 1918

Ross Brown is learning to ride a bicycle. He took his first lesson Tuesday morning. In trying to turn a bend in the street he succeeded in running into the baker wagon and now he feels like a real chauffeur.

Miss Gondalo Henstep could have married long ago if she had wanted to.

The Bother Club met in regular session Friday at the Court House with all members present and thoroughly dissatisfied. Among other things the matter of a window light for the postoffice was discussed, but as the government is having so much extra expense at present it was the sense of the meeting that they worry along until the wind shifts.

Washington's birthday will again be observed at the Court House by everybody telling the truth, and it is expected that there will be very little talking on that date.

The Mail Carrier on R D 4 has made the demand that after his death he be not referred to as the late mail carrier.

Miss Vera F. has painted a picture of the ocean and it can now be seen hanging on the wall in her parlor. It is an excellent likeness, and looks so natural Fletcher has set a tub under it.

Thanks to the Improvement Association and the co-operation of the government, the Postmaster has been induced to put a new plank in the porch at the postoffice at Rattletown.

Ross Stiver says it is a mystery to him how the moving picture people can go through with a whole picture without making a bit of noise.

Nev. Diehl, who prognosticates the weather for the glory there is in being a prophet, stated to an eye witness yesterday that if everything remained frozen up this way all year there would be plenty of cool weather all summer.

The Excelsior Fiddling Band went to the home of Dave Snyder the other night and rendered an enjoyable serenade. By request they played soft and low so that the noise would not wake him up.

Constable Beegle who is getting up quite a reputation as a detective, came out the other morning in a derby, but nearly everybody knew him.

Miss Rosy Diehl says there is many an hour of watchful waiting from the first smile to the time he clears up his throat.

Shakespeare is coming back again. The literary society of the school house has dramatized one of his plays and will present it next Friday night.

John Sina was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing a mule from a gentleman who lives at the head of Friends Cove. He was placed in jail, through a mere formality of the law and remained there until Friday morning, when he was taken before a magistrate for an examining trial. Upon mounting the witness stand he stated that he was not guilty and was straightway turned loose.

Dave Rush went to a show at Everett last week and while nobody else that he knew was around he asked the snake charmer if she belonged to the church.

## POINT

Peter Hillegass of near Napier died at his residence on the evening of January 24th aged about 70 years. The remains were interred in the Schellsburg Cemetery on Sunday, Jan. 27th. Mr. Hillegass was a good neighbor and was well liked by every one that knew him. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. William E. Smith of Point.

The snow is from three to three and a half feet deep on the level and the weight on some of the barns, sheds and even houses are causing a great many to have the snow shoveled off the buildings. Harry Burns wagon shed is the only one that has collapsed up to the present time.

On Thursday last Jan. 31st, Chas. Ball of Schellsburg and Miss Margaret Shaffer daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Shaffer of Point were married in Bedford at the Lutheran parsonage by the Pastor of the Lutheran church. There was a wedding supper prepared for them by Mrs. Shaffer on Thursday evening. May the happy couple have a pleasant and happy voyage all through life.

Mrs. Geo. Griffith who was visiting her daughters in Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties for the last four or five weeks returned home Monday.

Miss Dessie Blackburn started on Sunday evening for an extended visit to Hyndman and Luke, Md., among friends at those places.

This is hard weather on the birds and all kind of game. There is a whole flock of a dozen or more of our feathered neighbors come to be fed crumbs on the porch of your correspondent.

Elmer Wright, wife and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Smith of Spring Hope, were guests at the home of Harry Diehl on Sunday afternoon.

## HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo urges the purchasers of Liberty Loan Bonds of both the First and Second issues to hold fast to their bonds. They are the best investment in the world.

The Secretary's statement was called forth by the fact that Liberty Bond holders are being approached from time to time by agents seeking to induce them to part with the Liberty Loan Bonds and take in exchange securities which in a number of cases are of a very questionable value, and was prompted by the desire to protect the bondholders against ill-advised disposition of their bonds.

The Secretary expresses the hope that every purchaser of a Liberty Bond will realize that the only genuine help that he gives his Government is keeping his bond as an investment so long as it is possible for him to do so. He states, however, that go just objection lies to the sale of a Liberty Bond where real necessity exists for its sale.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Already a more efficient operation of the railways taken under control by the Government has been effected. Duplication of service, especially of passenger service, has been eliminated, with more freight traffic made possible as a consequence. The common use of terminals has avoided much delay and shipment by the most direct routes, instead of by longer routes designated by shippers or dictated by the respective railroads' interests or traffic agreements, has saved much time. In short, conflicting corporate interests have been all subordinated to the one national purpose of rapid and efficient moving of traffic, with the result of a distinct speeding up of freight movement.

Government operation will be more economical. Much duplication required by competitive operation of the railroads is rendered unnecessary and other expenses, too, will be eliminated.

Director General McAdoo has issued an order, General Order No. 6, forbidding the use of the railroad revenues for paying agents or other persons employed in any way to affect legislation, attorneys who are not actually engaged in the performance of necessary legal work, the expenses of persons or agencies constituting associations of carriers, unless such association is approved in advance by the Director General, and payments for any political purpose or to directly or indirectly influence the election of any person or an election affecting any public measure. Free passes are also forbidden except such as are expressly authorized by the interstate-commerce act.

## "ALL TOGETHER."

(The following lines were written by an American soldier in France, and were sent to Miss Joan Morton by her brother Newt, also, in France. —Editor.)

Sister Sue's shucking spuds for soldiers,  
Betty's baking Boston bread and beans.  
Polly's planting parsnips and persimmons,  
Maggie's making mittens for marines.

Nellie's nitting nighties for the navy,  
Brother Bob is busy with his bit;  
Billy is buying bonds to boost the battle,

Father is finding finance that is fit  
Helen's hoisting hominy for heroes,  
Ed has edged into the engineers;  
Mike will make his mark in the militia.

Steve sits in a submarine and steers.

Folks are going into it in earnest—  
In fact, the Kaiser very soon will see;

So wireless him across the broad Atlantic,  
He's got to fight the Wholesome familee.  
—McConnell's Jurg News.

## CARE OF SEED CORN

Begin Immediately After Gathering and Continue Until the Grain Is Planted.

## DRY PLACE IS RECOMMENDED

No Locality Where Crop Will Not Be Bettered by Thorough Drying Treatment—Poor Storage Will Impair Vitality.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The same day that seed corn is gathered from standing stalks as they grow in the field the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air, and so placed that the ears do not touch one another.

This is the only safe way, according to the United States department of agriculture, which says that much good seed has been ruined because it was thought to be dry enough when gathered. Many farmers think that their autumn are so dry that these precautions are not necessary, yet there is no locality where the corn will not be bettered by a thorough drying treatment. If corn is left in the husk it may sprout or mildew during the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Ordinary binder twine is strong enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.



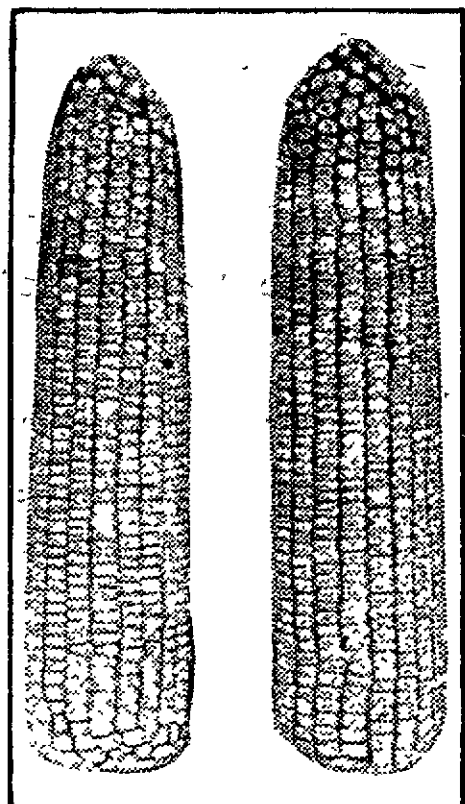
Eureka Yellow Dent Corn.

ing warm wet weather, and it is more likely to become infested with weevils. Poor Storage Impairs Vitality.

The vitality of seed may be reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after it has been gathered. During warm fall days, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels,

the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The best and cheapest treatment immediately after the ears are gathered and husked is to tie the ears singly on binder twine at about eight-inch intervals, the twine being looped about



Excellent Ears for Seed.

the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Ordinary binder twine is strong enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.

Wire racks are cheaper in the long run and more convenient. A good form is made from welded or woven wire fencing, the upright wires being used as the hangers, and the lateral wires cut off and bent upward being used as supports for the individual ears. The lateral wires, about three inches long on either side of the main upright, are thrust into the butt end of the cobs. These racks will last many years and are easily stored when not in use. In use, with the corn upon them, they have somewhat the appearance of giant fern fronds. The central wire is the midrib of the leaf, and the ears of corn stand out on each side like the fern leaflets, or like leaflets on a locust tree.

## Wooden Racks Convenient.

Wooden seed racks, in which the ears are stored in rows on separate shelves, are convenient dryers, and have no drawbacks in a dry, breezy place, although the air cannot circulate freely on all sides and dampness may be held where the row of kernels rests on the wood.

Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will a fire be necessary to help the drying. Yet if heat is applied in a poorly ventilated place, it will do more harm than good. If used, the fire should be slow and long-continued. It should be below the ears with plenty of good ventilation above them.



